THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,919. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY.—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPERS.

AMUSEMENTS—1st PAGE—6th col.
ASTROLOGY—2d PAGE—6th col.
BILLIARDS—11TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—2d PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—2d PAGE—3d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2d PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—9TH PAGE.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2d PAGE—1st col.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—12TH PAGE—6th col.
CLOTHING—2d PAGE—6th col.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—12TH PAGE—6th col.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—2d PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
COPARTNERSHIPS—9TH PAGE.
COUNTRY BOARD—2d PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
DANCING ACADEMIES—11TH PAGE—6th col.
DENTISTRY—11TH PAGE—4th col.
DRY GOODS—1st PAGE—6th col.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—2d PAGE—2d col.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—2d PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—1st PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—9TH PAGE.
FOR SALE—1st PAGE—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2d PAGE—2d col.
FURNITURE—1st PAGE—4th col.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—MALES—12TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—1st PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
HOTELS—2d PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—1st PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—1st PAGE—4th col.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2d PAGE—1st col.
LEGAL NOTICES—1st PAGE—2d col.
LOST AND FOUND—1st PAGE—1st col.
MACHINERY—11TH PAGE—6th col.
MEDICAL—2d PAGE—6th col.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—1st PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—11TH PAGE—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PERSONAL—1st PAGE—1st col.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—1st PAGE—5th col.
POOLS SELLING—1st PAGE—3d col.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—1st PAGE—2d col.
PROPOSALS—2d PAGE—6th col.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—5th col.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2d PAGE—1st col.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—2d PAGE—1st col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—2d PAGE—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—1st PAGE—1st col.
RESTAURANTS—1st PAGE—6th col.
SEWARD—1st PAGE—6th col.
SALES AT AUCTION—11TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—12TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1st PAGE—2d col.
SPORTING DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—1st PAGE—3d col.
STORAGE—11TH PAGE—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—2d PAGE—4th col.
THE TRADES—12TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—1st PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—2d PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—2d PAGE—6th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2d PAGE—2d col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—11TH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—11TH PAGE—6th col.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—2d PAGE—1st col.
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—11TH PAGE—6th col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—10TH PAGE—6th col.

PERSONAL.

A.—A.—WRITE ME AT ONCE TO OFFICE. TELL me everything. A. A. A.

"——MISSED THE BOAT; WILL EXPLAIN "Soiree Dansante," Argyle Rooms, to-night, rain or shine. MAUD.

BROTHER CURDY—DOCTOR CREAMER SAYS WEAver's celebrated milk punch will cure consumption; show your milk of human kindness by taking me on the milky whey to his garden, 273 West 38th st. SISTER MILIKAN.

CROMWELL—AT B. TO-DAY. OPERA HOUSE.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

HENRY—AT 1:30 TO-DAY.

LADY IN BROWN SILK, WHO CALLED AT ERA office, about June 1, is requested to send her address to THE COLONEL, Herald office.

LOUISE, COME HOME. ROBERT.

MRS. ANN MARIA BUTLER, FORMERLY WOOD—Please communicate with Mrs. Phebe Mulford, through PETER BENTLEY, Jersey City, N. J.

PARK HALL, 3D AV. AND 50TH ST., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1877, 8 O'CLOCK P. M.—Don't fail to attend meeting at above time and place in favor of rapid transit.

SHALL PASS YOUR PLACE AT TWELVE TO-DAY. BIJOU.

THE TWO BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, SMOKING delicious Tit-Bit cigarettes, high stoop house. Address TIT-BIT, Herald office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

STEWART MEMORIAL CATHEDRAL
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

The imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of this edifice, now far advanced, will take place at 4 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, under the direction of the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, assisted by bishops of the Episcopal Church from other dioceses, and by the clergy and representatives from the laity of the diocese.

The Sunday schools will be represented by several thousand children.

The music will be rendered by a trained choir of two hundred voices, supported by Conterno's Band of twenty-five pieces.

The Cathedral is located upon elevated ground, giving full view to the many thousands of spectators who will take this opportunity of witnessing the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of the first Protestant Cathedral erected in this country.

Special cars will be attached to the trains of the Long Island Railroad, with fares at greatly reduced rates for both adults and children.

Trains will leave Brooklyn, Flatbush av., via the new steam route, at 9, 9:15 and 9:30 A. M.
From Bushwick av. at 9:30 and 10:04 A. M.
From East New York at 8:50 and 10:04 A. M.
From Long Island City at 7:40, 9:03, 9:20 and 11:03 A. M. Returning at 1, 3, 4 and 6:02 P. M.

A special train leaves Whitestone at 10:10 A. M., via College Point, Flushing, Bridge st. and Central station, in addition to regular trains.

From Locust Valley at 9:10 and 10:40 A. M.
From Port Jefferson at 9:31 A. M., Greenpoint 5:45 and 7:39 A. M., Sag Harbor 5:40 and 7:05 A. M.
From Patchogue, via Valley Stream and Hempstead, at 8:08 A. M.
From Far Rockaway, via Valley Stream and Hempstead, at 9:33 A. M.

Fare from Brooklyn and Long Island City to Garden City and return:—For adults, 60 cents; children, 30 cents.

General Passenger Agent, Long Island Railroad.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, FROM HORSE CARS FROM Coney Island, on or near 5th av., Brooklyn, a double face black Silk Parasol, carved ivory mounted. A finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at 80 Thomas st., N. Y.

LOST—JUNE 19, LADY'S GOLD WATCH, OLD FASHioned, medium size, case somewhat bruised; lost between Greenwich and New Rochelle, on 9:05 P. M. train, or on Premium Point Road, or on 8:48 P. M. train into New York and Grand Union Hotel. $10 reward upon restoration to Mrs. C. L. P., Hamilton House, Stamford, Conn.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, FROM 108 EAST 126th st., a black and tan Dog; had on nickel chain collar, with license number attached. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning as above.

LOST—A BOOK LEFT IN FIFTH AVENUE STAGE. A liberal reward will be given by PETERS & CALHOUN Co., 510 Broadway.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 111,899 OF THE EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Bank, No. 51 Chambers st.

LOST—GOLD AND BLACK ENAMEL LOCKET, WITH Porcelain Photograph. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to GEORGE S. McKIBBIN, 56 Wall st.

LOST—A GREEN PARROT; ONLY VALUED BY being in the family of his owners. Any one finding same will please return her to 46 West 11th st., near University place, and receive thanks and reward.

LOST JUNE 23—A GOLD WATCH KEY, WITH STONE in the end, with name. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to office of the Angell & Blake Manufacturing Company, 204 Greene st., New York city.

LOST—LAST THURSDAY, ON THE 5 P. M. TRAIN from Fishkill to Newburgh, Any person returning it to GEORGE PARKER, 442 West 49th st., will be rewarded.

LOST—AN EARRING, BETWEEN 197 AND 581H sts. Return it to 198 West 50th st. A reward will be paid. J. M.

STOLEN.—CUT PAINTERS AND STOLEN, FROM Smoorings, off the Herald Telegraph station, at Whitestone, L. I., night of July 4, between 11 P. M. and 3 A. M., a double-oared Boat, 15 feet long, painted blue inside, blue gunwale, red body and copper colored water line, the word "Herald," painted in white letters, appear on either side of bow; she contained one pair oars, branded on the blade "New York Herald;" a sail, under and four sets rowlocks. Pilots and captains of vessels are respectfully requested to keep a sharp look out for her, and communicate with THOMAS ROBINSON, superintendent Ship News Department New York Herald, pier 1 East River.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON JUNE 14, LETTER, directed to Oliver Wells, Pottstown, Pa., containing $244 (6). Mutual Life Insurance Company's check. Payment of check has been stopped. WINSTEAD WELLS, 111 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, IN 9th Wall, William or 5th st., lady's Pocket Book, containing about $25; owner's name inside. Deduct reward and return to JOHN F. DOYLE, 62 Wall st.

$100 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF GOLD $244 (6), Mutual Life Insurance Company's check, and positively no questions asked.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience. Disease of men and nervous system a specialty. Consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

THE RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, NO. 25 EAST 4th st., remove the poisons and seeds of disease from the blood, aid digestion, insure sound sleep and strengthen and "brace up" the whole organism.

ANNA E. PARK, M. D., CURES ALL DISEASES, chronic or acute, by electricity; no shock; consultation free. References at office, 145 East 8th st., between Broadway and 4th av., next door to the church. Those residing out of the city address as above.

A.—
THREE DAYS LEFT!
THREE DAYS LEFT!!!
THREE DAYS LEFT!!!

KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY,

NEW ORGANIZATION, NEW MANAGEMENT.

DRAWS POSITIVELY IN LOUISVILLE, KY.,

ON 30TH INST.

THE FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK IS TREASURER.

THE PRIZES AMOUNT TO $310,000.
THEY WILL BE PAID WITHOUT DISCOUNT AT THIS OFFICE ON PRESENTATION!!!

The public is notified that this grand Drawing will positively occur NEXT SATURDAY. The price of tickets is only $10, sold in halves and quarters. A competency may be acquired by the investments of these small amounts. Certain sums realized from these distributions are paid in the city of Frankfort for the support of the city school. The charter under which the company draws was recently sustained by the courts, hence
THE MEANS ARE LAWFUL
AND THE OBJECT A GOOD ONE.
$310,000. $310,000. $310,000.
NEXT SATURDAY. NEXT SATURDAY.
A CHANCE FOR ALL THREE DAYS.

$10 MAY DRAW $60,000.
$5 MAY DRAW $30,000.
$2 50 MAY DRAW $15,000.
LAST NOTICES. LAST NOTICES.

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
General Eastern Agents, 607 Broadway, New York.

AFFLICTED.—ALL COMPLAINTS TREATED; NO fees unless cured successfully; consultation free; extensive London hospital experience. Dr. WEST, 45 Bleecker st., between Broadway and Bowery.

ALL UNFORTUNATES SHOULD CONSULT DR. Orindle; immediate relief to the anxious. No. 142 West 48th st.

A COSTA CIGAR—WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED; a 10 cent cigar for 5 cents. Sold by druggists, grocers and cigar dealers. Wholesale depot, M. FRANKEL, 86 Chambers st.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA DRAWING, JULY 2.—AT $40, $20, $10, $5, $2 each.
Kentucky State Drawing, June 30.
At $10, $5, $2 50, $1 25.
THEO. ZACHARIAH, 23 Park row, New York.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULE CO.'S PURE CAPSUlated Medicines put up in metallic boxes. All druggists.

B. MARTINEZ & CO.,
Bankers, 10 Wall st. (basement),
buy and sell Spanish Bonds, spanish Gold and Havana Bank Bills; Drafts on Havana issued and negotiated.
London, Paris, Madrid.
Next Drawing July 2, 1877.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 30th st. Office hours for ladies.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES manhood to the debilitated in four weeks; failure impossible; $3 per case, or four quantities in one, $9. sole agent, Dr. J. QUIN, 7 University place, New York.

DIVORCES—ABSOLUTE, SPEEDILY OBTAINED, without publicity; desertion, incompatibility, other causes; having valid marriages, success assured; advice free. ISAAC G. BOYD, Lawyer, 207 Broadway.

E.—KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 400—JUNE 25, 1877.
45, 41, 46, 35, 14, 61, 27, 15, 55, 37, 9, 3, 77.
32, 37, 28, 18, 21, 61, 8, 52, 72, 33, 78, 5, 11

E.—OFFICIAL KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 401—JUNE 26, 1877.
63, 60, 11, 28, 58, 37, 41, 16, 21, 65, 2, 18, 6.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 402—JUNE 26, 1877.
31, 23, 36, 63, 76, 19, 37, 17, 54, 9, 73, 34.
HENRY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 301—JUNE 26, 1877.
39, 54, 43, 22, 20, 21, 37, 51, 36, 67, 6, 56, 12.
HENRY—CLASS NO. 302—JUNE 26, 1877.
69, 70, 31, 52, 12, 8, 75, 5, 25, 58, 55.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
Information given regarding the above drawings. Apply to J. CLUTE & CO., 320 Broadway.

E.—KENTUCKY SINGLE NUMBER
Draws June 30. $1 25 to $10.
Distributing $300,000.
Royal Havana draws July 2. $1 to $40.
J. CLUTE & CO., 320 Broadway.

FINE RYE WHISKEY, FOUR YEARS OLD, $4 PER gallon; $1 per large bottle.
Depot, 88 CLINTON BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

FOR INFORMATION IN THE ABOVE AND Kentucky single Number, to be drawn June 30, 1877, Royal Havana, to be drawn July 2, 1877, apply to PARKES, EMERSON & CO., Bankers, 180 Broadway.

G. JHLDER, JR., UNITED STATES CONSULAR Office for Bremerhaven-Geestemunde. Shipowner and ship Broker. General Commission Merchant, Agent to Messrs Vivian & Sons Yellow Metal Works, London. Office, 107 Quayside. Bremerhaven.

INJECTION RICORD, $1. DELLUC & CO., 635 Broadway.

LADIES—OLD DR. WHITEHEAD HAS RETURNED; office 269 Grand st., near Bowery. All females safely treated; fees moderate; consultation free. Office hours 2 to 5.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
Incorporated 1868 for educational and charitable purposes. Capital, $1,000,000; present unsold reserve fund, $350,000; total, $1,350,000. Never scales or postpones. Next drawing July 2. Capital prize, $20,000; 1,637 prizes, amounting to $862,655. For tickets, shares, &c., address, Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commissioners. Address all inquiries or orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMpany.—A meeting of the holders of first mortgage bonds of this company will be held at 126 Broadway, room 5, on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 P. M., to consider a plan for the purchase of the road and the reorganization of the company.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indigestion the low road to health may be regained; affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, the result of 25 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK, June 22d, 1877.
The compensation for expenses and services of the Health Officer "necessary for the care and purification of vessels, merchandise, baggage, dunnage, &c., in quarantine," has been fixed and determined by the Commissioners, by authority of law, as follows:—
For the inspection of steamships, $8.
For the fumigation of ships, $7.
For the fumigation of barks $6.
For the fumigation of brigs, $5.
For the fumigation of schooners, $3.
No more than two fumigation fees for each voyage shall be charged for any vessel, unless contagious disease existed during the voyage, and no greater sum than $25 shall be exacted for fumigation in any case.
By order of the Commissioners of Quarantine.
JAMES McQUADE, President.

OFFICIAL DRAWING STATE OF GEORGIA.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS 402—JUNE 26, 1877.
21, 68, 56, 13, 50, 39, 14, 49, 16, 29, 62, 6.
CONSOLIDATED GEORGIA—EXTRA CLASS 233—JUNE 26, 1877.
53, 54, 25, 17, 35, 60, 38, 72, 14, 68.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS 404—JUNE 26, 1877.
32, 60, 15, 7, 76, 37, 75, 8, 72, 12, 39, 24, 17.
CONSOLIDATED GEORGIA—CLASS 234—JUNE 26, 1877.
40, 17, 38, 28, 60, 12, 51, 31, 59, 53, 50, 20, 75.
J. CLUTE & CO., 320 Broadway.
N. L. DARNEY, Commissioner.
For information apply to SPENCER & CO.,
9 Ann st. and 31 Park row, room 3.

ROYAL HAVANA DRAWS EVERY 15 DAYS. Cash orders filled. Information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall st., N. Y.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to the taste; a specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. F. GRILLON 27 rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, June 30, 1877, will close (after the arrival of the mails of that day) at this office as follows, viz:
At 7 A. M., for France direct, by steamship Pereire, via Havre, and at 1 P. M. for Europe, by steamship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 1:30 A. M., for Europe, by steamship Switzerland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steamship Germanic, via Queenstown or Liverpool; at 10 A. M. for Scotland and the North of Ireland, to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland, North of Ireland, by steamship Anchoria, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, by steamship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steamships Algeria and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New York daily at 9 A. M. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco July 3. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco July 18.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1877.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE CHANCERY Division of the High Court of Justice, made in a cause, dated the 30th day of March, 1877, between George Ford, son of the Rev. William Ford, formerly of Tyld, St. Giles, in the county of Cambridge and Lane End parsonage, in the county of Bedford, and late of the Vicarage of Burpham, near Chichester, in the county of Sussex, clerk in holy orders, and Juliana Maria, his wife, both deceased, who left England in or about the year 1858, and for some time practised as a surgeon at Buffalo, st. Paul, Minn., and in New York, plaintiff, and Thomas Ford, his son, and who was last heard of by his relations in England as a medical man in the year 1859, if living on or after the 1st day of April, 1877, but not previously thereto, and if dead previously to such date the person or persons claiming to be the issue of the said Arthur Beever Ford, is or are by his or their solicitors on or before the 30th day of July, 1877, to come in and prove his or their claims at the chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Charles Hall, at No. 14 Chancery lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.
Thursday, the 26th day of July, 1877, at 1:30 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 7th day of June, 1877.
WILLIAM BINNS SMITH, Chief Clerk.
HENRY TYRRELL, 14 Gray's Inn square, London, England, plaintiff's solicitor.

SPORTING—BIRDS, DOGS, &C.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

THE PALMO. A SELF SUPPORTING SUNSHADE, for sportsmen and workmen; invaluable; price, $1 50; sent by mail in the United States on receipt of price. Address the PALMO SUNSHADE COMPANY, 239 Broadway, New York.

$50.000 FOR ONLY $10
Kentucky State, June 30.
5,880 Prizes, amounting to $50,000.
Wholes, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.
Havana draws July 2. Tickets, $40, $20, $10, $2 and $1.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

POOL SELLING.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

POOLS SOLD ON FLEETWOOD TROTS TO-DAY.
KELLY & BLISS, 68 Hudson st., Hoboken.

POOLS SOLD AT 76 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J., on the trots at Fleetwood and Catskill; direct wires to room. W. LOVELL.

POOLS SOLD AT KELLY & BLISS' TURF EXchange, Hoboken, this afternoon, Hartford vs. Louisville.

THE TURF.

—FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.
2:35 Class.
1. S. H. Jackson enters b. s. George.
2. Henry Betzinger enters b. g. Harry B.
3. Charles S. Green enters b. g. Reform.
4. Israel Denton enters br. s. Champion, Jr.
5. T. B. Flagler enters b. g. Don.
6. H. C. Sawdon enters b. g. Herbut.
7. W. H. Doble, Jr., enters g. m. Morning.
8. Alonzo B. Pettit enters s. g. Hempstead Boy.

2:25 Class.
1. M. Goodin enters g. g. Grey Chief.
2. W. B. Dunbar, m. Miss Picton.
3. John Murphy enters s. c. Richard.
4. Dan Mace enters g. g. Royal George.
5. J. G. Smith enters b. g. Young rendibel.
The great free for all will be trotted on Thursday.
Admission $1. GATES H. BARNARD, President.

AT WEST SIDE DRIVING PARK, JERSEY CITY, 4th of July series. Class A, 11 P. M., for 2:26 and 2:45 class. Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.
WM. VAN KEUREN.

CLIFTON DRIVING PARK.—FIRST SUMMER MEETing, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 4, 5 and 6, 1877. First day, Wednesday, July 4—No. 1, 2:40 class; premium $700; $350 first, $250 second, $200 third. No. 2, 2:26 class; premium $300; $180 first, $80 second, $40 third. Second day, Thursday, July 5—No. 3, 2:21 class; premium $1,300; $120 first, $50 second, $20 third. No. 4, 2:30 class; premium $100; $60 first, $25 second, $15 third. Third day, Friday, July 6—No. 5, 2:38 class; premium $150; $90 first, $40 second, $20 third. No. 6, 2:50 class; premium $100; $60 first, $25 second, $15 third. Entries cease June 28. JAMES MOFFET, box 100, Clifton Post-office country, N. J.

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A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & SON'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S
CORNER OF Broadway and 30th st.
(CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER).
REGULAR SALES of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TWENTY-FOUR hours allowed for trial.
THE ONLY Driving Rink in the city.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FOR ACCOUNT of former purchaser, a top side bar Road Wagon and set Single Harness.
AN EXTRAORDINARY promising richly bred beautiful and speedy sorrel Trotting Gelding, 15¾ high, 5 years old got by Sherman 3d (2:23¾), dam an imported Orloff mare, with a 2:28 record; perfectly and fully warranted; a superb horse; has had no training to develop speed; with handling will be very fast; cost $1,825 as a yearling, and is warranted sound and kind.
SUPERIOR ¾ thorough bred brown saddle Gelding; raised in Kentucky, 15¾ high, 9 years old; very stylish and handsome; elegant under the saddle; a good gaits; has run in 1:51; a splendid hurdler, and warranted sound.
FAST DARK bay Trotting Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; a game and very pleasant driver; can beat 2:40; one of the most perfect horses ever hitched, either single or to the pole; warranted sound and kind.
MAGNIFICENT BAY saddle and harness Gelding, 16¼ high, 7 years old; a premium horse at the Kentucky fairs; unequaled by any under the saddle; a superb harness animal; warranted sound and kind.
ELEGANT BAY Trotting Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; a prompt and extra stylish driver; has trotted in 2:38, and is warranted sound and kind.
VALUABLE COUPE or match Horse, 16½ high, 7 years old; of unexampled appearance and style; has trotted in 3:05; warranted sound and kind.
EXTRA FINE bay Gelding, 15¾ high, 6 years old; free, easy driver; sharp traveller; warranted sound and kind.
EXTRAORDINARY STYLISH and handsome dark dapple gray Coupe Horse, 16½ high, 7 years old; an elegant driver; splendid action; warranted kind.
FAIR OF closely matched bay Carriage Horses, 15¾ high, 6 years old; prompt, handy and stylish drivers; sharp travellers, and warranted sound and kind.
T CART, by BROOME STREET Brewster. Pole and Shafts; light Barouche. by J. B. Brewster; two top side bar Road Wagons, by Brewster, of Broome st.; Basket Wagon, by George H. Close; Rockaway, by Terrill; top fall spring Road Wagon and top Pony Phaeton, by Vandunaw; light extension top Park Phaeton, Pole and Shafts; no top phaeton spring Express Wagon, &c., &c., and fifty others of all styles.
LARGE LOT of Double and Single Harness.
LARGE NUMBER of other Horses.
FULL DESCRIPTIONS at sale.
SALES NEVER postponed on account of weather.

AUCTION.—JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, Thursday, June 28, 11 o'clock sharp, at 57 Great Jones st., for account of Messrs. Bonnell & Co., a valuable business and Trucks, the property of a firm on West st.; the horses are sold for no other reason than a dissolution of partnership.
N. B.—Buyers and dealers invited to inspect the stock at the above address. Sale commences punctually at 11 o'clock.

A.—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK IF POSSIBLE, a bay Stallion, 15.3, sound and kind, stands without tying anywhere, can beat 2:30 single or double and will show it; the finest leather extension top Phaeton in this city, seats four persons, pole and shafts; the three-spring leather top Pony Phaeton; fine set of double Harness and single set, not soiled, best city makers; all cheap for cash. Union Club Stable, 127 West 28th st., near 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD WILL SELL HIS Road Turnout, the most beautiful brown Horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands; record 2:42; warranted sound and kind; been driven by a lady; with first class pony Phaeton and Harness; could not be driven in a safer one. Seen at OSBORN & RCUMPLEE'S'8 boarding stable, 31 and 33 Union road av., corner of Rose, Jersey City Heights.

A LARGE BLACK HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD; SOUND and kind in all harness; suitable for any heavy work; for sale, 714 Water st.

A.—$250 FOR EXTENSION TOP PHAETON, POLE and shafts; cost $750; a Coleman Phaeton, $200; Top Buggy; cost $400; Single and Double Harness at great sacrifice, 128 East 19th st.

A TWO-HORSE TRUCK, SUITABLE FOR HEAVY work, almost good as new, for sale cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM HENRY SMITH & CO., 59 Leonard st.

A $500 8 YEAR OLD BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, FOR $200; sound and kind and a good road horse. Grand Central Stables, 116 West 45th st.

—LADIES' PHAETONS, LANDAU, T CART, made by Isam, at half price; ladies' Phaetons a specialty; large assortment; satisfactory prices.

—HORSE SHEETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &C.; FLY Nets, Eartins, Harness, dusters, &c.
The biggest bargains in the city at
TUNIS JOHNSON'S, 58 Liberty st.

BARGAIN—$165; FINE TOP BREWSTER IMproved spring Road Wagon, Harness, Lap robe, Blanket, Whip, &c.; also beautiful Top Pony Phaeton and Bay Mare; sold on account of sickness. Private stable, 1 West 15th st., near 5th av.

AN ENGLISH PONY, FAST AND KIND, SADDLE OR Harness, with two light Wagons and Harness; in want of money, will sell cheap. Address J. C. M., station F, New York city.

A.—3 GOOD WORK HORSES; SOUND, CHEAP; NO A reasonable offer refused. 57 Great Jones st.

A BARGAIN.—TOP WAGON, TOP PONY PHAETON, single and double Harness; nearly new. 129 Bleecker st.

A SPLENDID YOUNG ALDERNEY COW, FIRST A calf a week old, a perfect gem, $150.
Jersey Farm, 126 Broadway.

A TANY FAIR OFFER IF SOLD TO-DAY—ELEGANT Brewster improved spring top Wagon, stylish top Pony Phaeton, two sets fine road Harness one gilt mountings; a bargain. Rosenbaum's auction, 339 Bowery.

A T HALF VALUE—BAY TRUCK HORSE, TWO PONY A built Horses; suit any business. 376 Bowery, rear.

HANDSOME KENTUCKY SADDLE OR HARNESS A Mare; thoroughly broken to both; can be used by a lady; 7 years old; 15¾ hands; warranted sound and gentle; will be sold for half value. Can be seen at 139 West 24th st.

A.—NICE TURNOUT—HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands, kind; used to harness; also Wagon and Harness; price, $325; fine Polo Pony, $100. Stable, 159 East 32d st.

B.—FOUR SUPERIOR WORK HORSES CAN BE used for heavy or light work. HENDRICKS, 16 Reade.

BEAUTIFUL NEW TOP PONY PHAETON, $115; NEW Bright Harness, $25. Sale stables, 124 West 125th st.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—COGURE, 366 Canal st., has a large stock Top and Extra seat Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Park and Pony Phaetons, Buggies and other styles, all of his own make, at manufacturer's prices and warranted; buy of the maker; save all dealers' profits and get what you bargain for.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, LAP DUSTERS, SHEETS, &c., elegant Pony Phaetons three-spring, canopy, miniature, &c.) from $160; leather top Buggies, one and four seat full spring, from $110; Rockaways, fine assortment, from $105; Depot Wagons, $115; Dunsurry Depot Wagon, $95; Harnesses, immense assortment, $9 upward; Lap Dusters, latest patterns, 90c.; Horse sheets, 58c. up.
MOORE & MOORE, 57 Warren st.

DEPOT WAGON, TWO SEATS, LITTLE USED, NEW. Dry painted, for sale cheap.
ANDERSON, carriage maker, Yonkers.

FINE CARRIAGES,
at reduced prices.

Landaus. Rockaways.
Landaulets. Cabriolets.
Coaches. Phaetons.
Coupes. T Carts.
Breits.

Road Wagons.
Howell Phaetons.
Doctors' Wagons and Phaetons.

A full and large stock of
A. S. FLANDRAU,
372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster & Co).

FOR SALE—ONE CLARENCE, IN GOOD ORDER, for $60. At No. 4 East 38th st.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, sound and kind; warranted to pull 30 cwt. No. 45 Franklin st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

FOR SALE—DARK BAY MARE, 4 YEARS OLD; sound and kind in all harness; suitable for a carriage or a lady to drive; good traveller and afraid of nothing. Apply at 105 Varick st., Geary's stables.

FOR SALE—SADDLE HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD; sound, without a fault; broke to all gaits; stylish, &c.; price $300. Apply at 199 Washington st., New York, or at stable, Flatbush av., and Pacific st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BLACK HORSE, SUITABLE for physician or road wagon; 15¾ hands high. Apply to JOHN GRAY, 354 East 27th st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS, 6 years old; warranted sound and gentle; broken to harness and saddle. Apply at TALLMAN'S stables, 59th st., between Boulevard and 9th av.

FOR SALE—STIVERS' ¾ ROAD WAGON USED on season; in perfect condition, Shafts and Pole; also set Double Harness, Wood-Gibson's make, and set Single Harness, with Summer Blankets, linen dusters, Lap

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—THE CHEAPEST CORNER HOUSE IN NEW YORK; lot 25x100 feet, with stable attached; Madison av., near Madison square; the whole for sale at about the present value of the lot. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 52 East 17th st.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

East Side.

A FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE, on East side; house contains seven rooms and second lot has stable for two horses, wagon room, hayloft, &c., and would near the Boston road; will be sold at the very lowest terms. For full particulars address ON NEE, box 2941 Post office, or apply to Mr. JAMES ROWE, 917 3d av., New York.

A VERY FINE CORNER STORE IN THE TWENTIES
Ann 26 av.; new and one of the very best on the avenue; cheap to druggist; several on 3d av.
KILPATRICK, corner 25th st and 3d av.

West Side.

24 JANE ST. WITH LOAN TO BUILDER; ALSO 4 LOTS East Hunnewell st. PINE, 239 Broadway. Agents notice.

North Side.

FORDHAM—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—14 CHOICE BUSINESS Lots adjoining depot (Thomas avenue, Welch and Depot streets, part John Cornell estate; sale surveyed auction) June 27, 3 o'clock, on premises. Take 2 30 train. Maps with JAMES L. WELLER, 49 Pine st., Brokers, Fordham.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE—FOUR Lots Kingsbridge road, near Mt. Thomas' Church.
EDDY, 145 Broadway, room 17.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP.—THREE STORY Factory on Hope st., Brooklyn, E. D., with engine, &c. Inquire & YOUNG, 38 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT PELHAM.—THREE ELEGANT COTTAGES, A beautifully located on the Sound; line fishing, boating, bathing, &c. will be rented early for the season, or the whole can be reached by Pelham coach or cars; also several beautiful Cottages to let, at low rent, on Pelham Priory Island.
W. S. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN KERSEN POINT, N. J.; very low. Apply 1,092 De Kalb av., Brooklyn.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.; 10 minutes' walk from depot; convenient location; price $4,500; $2,000 cash required; balance can remain. Address R., 170 Herald office.

AT A LAKE ON LONG ISLAND—FARM HOUSE, 10 Rooms; barn, wood, horses, &c.; $75 the season, $500 per year. ANDREW APPLETON, box 2941 Post office.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED, AT OYSTER Bay, L. I., 13 rooms; good water, shade, fruit, &c.; has carriage house and stable; one hour from city and safe sail boat landing; every way comfortable and complete. Address BOX A, TUCKER, 799 Broadway, city.

CHEAPEST FARM IN NEW YORK—STOCK, CROPS, Implements, Household Furniture, now ready; 100 acres, well watered; two orchards; large, handsome building; convenient to railroad; adjoining county seat; $3,000; easy terms; wonderful bargain. STANLEY FERGUSON, 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARDING HOUSE, 30 MINUTES FROM City, now paying $400 monthly, to rent; Furniture for sale; will sell at sacrifice, as owner is leaving city. 28 West 29th st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED VILLA—ONE MILE OF Morristown; to let for the season or year. 100 Nassau st., J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT NEAR TARRYtown; one of the most desirable places on the Hudson River; high ground and healthy. Apply to or address J. PAUL, 170 William st.

FOR SALE—FARM, HOTEL AND DRIVING PARK, situated on the New Brunswick and Cranberry turnpike, 2½ miles from New Brunswick and 20 from New York; 87 acres of improved land; a superior half-mile track, hotel conducted by good business; a good trotting sire; all improvements; terms easy; would trade for a good farm. Address S. S. TRACY, box 2941 New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO HOURS FROM 42D ST., A FINE Farm of 91 acres, with handsome new four-gable slate roof house, built to day's order; all the modern conveniences &c.; the Mill River runs through the farm; crops, stock, implements all first class; terms easy; will be sold at a great sacrifice and clear; price about $16,000; terms to suit. Address H. HUNTER, North Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A COUNTRY HOME, having all the conveniences at a city establishment, together with the surrounding of fine lawns, picturesque views and fine drives; one hour from the city, and in a very healthy locality. MARTIN DUNN, 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE COUNTRY HOME; five acres of land; good house, 11 rooms, with stock and crops; price $5,500. Apply to or address, 1,284 Canal st.

MOST LOVELY COUNTRY SEAT IN STATE FOR Music—On a lake up the Hudson; fishing, boating, sailing, shooting and perfect health; will be rented or sold for whole.
POOLEY & TYAIT, 171 Nassau.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—HOUSE AND LOT to let, first class House, on Bergen av.; all modern improvements; within 400 feet of Depot; 20 minutes from ferry and 3 minutes of ferry landing, 30 minutes from New York; very desirable for both summer and winter; large grounds; shading. GEO. H. PETRIE, 164 Broadway. Church st., New York.

2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS.—$8 MONTHLY FOR SUM-Omer; 23 minutes on Jersey central; boating, bathing. Address ELIZABETH, box 2941 Post office.

$500 Price acre.—FARM FOR SALE, AT POPLAR Ridge, Cayuga county, New York, containing 100 acres of land, all under cultivation, and well stocked with the crops, stock and farming utensils, the latter being new this spring; possession immediately. Address WM. R. SKIDMORE.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A VENUE FIVE STORY STORE PROPERTY; WILL Exchange for vacant lots or improved; location fine; price $45,000.
SAMUEL MILLIKEN, Broker, 266 West 34th st.

CINCINNATI—JUST OUT CITY LIMITS, 40 ACRES, Large House; value $30,000; exchange for $7,000; exchange for other Property. OHIO, Herald.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

FARM—ROCKLAND COUNTY, ELEGANTLY LOcated, 100 acres, crops, well watched, for productive Property. REMICK, 189 Fulton st.

FOUR STORY STONE AND TENEMENT, 25x72x102; $40 in all; worth $8,000; rents $600; will exchange and balance place; no tinkering permitted.
KILPATRICK, corner 25th st. and 3d av.

GOOD UNENCUMBERED BROOKLYN PROPERTY G to exchange for unencumbered Farm in this State fine savings. Plans for city or Brooklyn House. MARTIN DUNN, 176 Broadway.

SMALL LOT DRY GOODS TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate; would like Brooklyn House. ALEXANDER, Herald office.

SPLENDID PAYING DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR Country Property and cash.
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, 39 Pine st.

TO EXCHANGE—265 ACRES OF GOOD UNCULTIvated Land, with Wood, for a Farm under cultivation, near Potomac river preferred. Apply to C. CARREAU, Real Estate Broker, 4109 Grand st.

160 ACRES PINE TIMBER LAND, NEAR SE PAUL, for Property in small town; terms easy; investigate; cheap at $12 per acre. KILPATRICK, 25th st. and 3d av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

WANTED—A SMALL CITY OR COUNTRY PROPerty and cash in exchange for an established business; stock, fixtures and everything in perfect order. Address STORE, box 129 Herald office.

WANTED FOR CASH—A HOUSE WORTH $12,000 to $18,000, on the west side of the city in a good neighborhood. HARVEY BAKER, 151 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING,
Fireproof,
Located on Nassau, Ann and Fulton sts.
First Floor and Basement, suitable for banking, insurance offices or lawyers; will be let together or in parts; to be altered to suit tenant if desired; subdivided into offices or stores.
Reasonable rents.
Also, a few Desirable Lofts to let.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.
Take the elevator. Inquire for JANITOR.

A WHOLE PARLOR FLOOR TO LET FOR BUSIness purposes; rent very low. 36 East Houston st., near Broadway.

AT 21 EAST HOUSTON ST.—CORNER BASEMENT to let, very suitable for grocery business or barber; rent very low. Apply to premises, 2 to 4 p. m.

DESK ROOM TO LET—AT 104 DUANE ST., ROOMS D4 and 5; $50 per year.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

FURNISHED DESK ROOM. ALSO COUNTERS, Shelving, &c., if desired; rent low. 323 Chestnut st., second floor, Philadelphia.

HOTELS, 70 ROOMS, FURNISHED; RENT REDUCED from $900 to $600 a month. Apply City Hotel office, Passaic and 8th st.

NOTICE.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, New, (nearly) three story brick house, 40x75 feet deep, and stable; pleasantly built and finished. For terms and further information apply at office of the Department of Docks, 117 and 119 Centre st., where plans of premises can be seen and examined.

STEAM POWER.—METROPOLITAN STEAM POWER Company, No. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st., Lofts of all sizes; steady power; well lighted; splendidly heated.
GOELICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

TO LET—IN UNION SQUARE, AN OLD ESTABlished Coffee and Cake store. Apply at office 62 East 14th st., near Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—TO LET—BASEMENT STORE, WITH WELL LIGHTED 4 Apartments, only $8. Apply 1,300 3d av.

TO LET—PART OF THE DESIRABLE STORE 34 Beaver st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s; space to suit; rent exceedingly low. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A LAUNDRY IN FIRST CLASS LOCATIon in Dr. H. GOMEZ, 245 West 25th st.

TO LET—WITH FIXTURES, THE ELEGANT SALOON connected with hotel, Broadway and 25th st.; therefore preferred.

TO LET—LOFTS, WITH STEAM POWER; ABOUT 5,000 feet of room; well arranged, comfortable and well lighted; steam elevator; entrances on Pearl and Cliff sts. Apply at 325 Pearl st.
VALENTINE & CO.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR (48ST ST., EAST RIVER), 7 Handsome Rooms, good Board for two, $13; back Parlor, $18; single gentlemen, $6.

TO LET—48TH—PLEASANT WELL FURNISHED Rooms, good Board; reference.

TO LET—5TH AV., 127 AND 129—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR Single, with or without Board; reference.

TO LET—TO 6 PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Good Board; modern conveniences; also stable board $4 50 per week. 136 Macdougal st., corner house.

$6 $12 AND $15.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, 146 Lexington av., near 28th st.

TO LET—PARLOR (48ST ST., EAST RIVER), Handsome Rooms, good Board for two, $13; back Parlor, $18; single gentlemen, $6.

TO LET—48TH—PLEASANT WELL FURNISHED Rooms, good Board; reference.

TO LET—5TH AV., 127 AND 129—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR Single, with or without Board; reference.

TO LET—TO 6 PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Good Board; modern conveniences; also stable board $4 50 per week. 136 Macdougal st., corner house.

$6 $12 AND $15.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, 146 Lexington av., near 28th st.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Front Room, $12 to $16 for two, with Board; single, $7; transient, $1 50; Day Board, $4.

12TH, 238 EAST.—HANDSOME ROOMS NEAR ARISTocratic part of 2d av.; first class Board.

1 AND 3 WEST 30TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS 20 Rooms, with Board; table and appointments first class; summer rates.

21 ST ST., 262 WEST.—COOL ROOMS, WITH EXCEL-lent table, to families or gentlemen; reference.

2 WEST 31ST, NEAR 5TH AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS 21 for gentlemen and wife; $25; single gentlemen, $9; superior Board.

29 D ST., 2ND ST. 2D—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, several handsomely furnished Rooms, near Elevated Road; also table Board.

29 EAST 20TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS 20 to let, with Board; transients taken.

23 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR 23 without Board; also table Board; reference.

25TH ST., 40 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR Rooms, with dressing rooms, bath, &c., separately or together, with or without Board.

30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Communicating Rooms, with first class Board; references exchanged.

34 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITS OF ROOMS, HANDSOMEly furnished, with Board, for gentlemen, with or without Board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

36 WEST 10TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS 36 for ladies and gentlemen; private family; terms moderate.

36 CLINTON PLACE—A FEW YOUNG MEN OR 36 married couple can find Board; also two young ladies.

37 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT 37 Board or partial Board, $13 for two; desirable private family; economy.

40 ST ST., 152 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH 42 Board transient or permanent; delightful summer location; house newly furnished throughout.

43 D ST., 209, NEAR BROADWAY.—FIRST-CLASS 43 Board, summer prices; $10 large Rooms, $7 for small; references.

45TH ST., 36 WEST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED 45 Rooms, with or without Board.

E. SOUTH WESTERN HOTEL, SQUARE.—PLEASANT 45 furnished Rooms, with or without Board; transient boarders taken; terms reasonable.

49 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH 49 Board; hall Room $7.

49 WEST 32D ST.—COOL, NEWLY FURNISHED 49 Rooms, with Board; Breakfast, at moderate prices.

63 WEST 12TH ST. AND 17 CLINTON PLACE (8TH 63 st.).—Rooms, with first class Board; summer prices.

101 WAVERLEY PLACE, OVERLOOKING WASH-101 ington Square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with uniformly good table; transient accommodated.

120 WEST 45TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY HAS 120 Pleasantly furnished Room to let, with Board; summer prices.

133 EAST 16TH ST.—LARGE PARLOR FRONT ROOM 133 to let, with Board, to families or gentlemen.

152 EAST 20TH ST. (GRAMERCY PLACE).—HAND-152 somely furnished front room: first class Board; also single Room; house has all modern improvements.

159 WEST 22D ST.—HAND-OMELY FURNISHED 159 Rooms; large and small; transients taken.

161 WEST 26TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL CLEAN 161 furnished Rooms, with or without Board, cheap; transients taken.

234 WEST 47TH ST., CORNER WEST 10TH ST.—234 Rooms to let, with good Board, on very reasonable terms.

251 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, 251 furnished or unfurnished, with Board; also single Room; terms moderate.

318 WEST 25TH ST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 318 with Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms low.

359 WEST 56TH ST.—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED 359 second and 3d floor Rooms, with Board; location convenient to Elevated road and Broadway and Eighth avenue cars; low for the season; pure cold water; all improvements; terms moderate. 359 34th, near Elevated.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BED-Room and Board; also single Room; private house, Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED RACK Room to let, for permanency, to a dentist or physician. 60 West 57th st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A PARLOR FLOOR, TO GENtlemen and wife; Board for lady, no other boarders; would let for housekeeping. 272 West 30th st.

TO LET—30 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SIN-gly or en suite; for two $12 per week.
BRODT, 699 4th av.

VERY CENTRAL COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Bath, large closets; American family; summer prices. 10 Clinton place.

7TH AV., NO. 104.—FURNISHED ROOMS, FRONT 7 and rear, with baths on each floor; reference required.

8TH ST., 58 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET $8 Door or sleeping; also several others. 144 West 15th st.

10 EAST 3D ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—A FEW 10 gentlemen can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms.

$20, OR $25.—NICE FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, PAR-$20 lor, finely furnished or unfurnished, in private family; pleasant location. 39 East 4th st.

39 EAST 4TH ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND 39 Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board; reference required.

42 UNION SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, 42 elegantly furnished, to let permanently or transiently; reference required.

47 WEST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 47 Rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; references exchanged.

54 7TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—NICELY FUR-54 nished Rooms, with board; excellent location for private family. S. G. HYATT, Broadway and 52d.

78 WEST 18TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 78 with board, to gentlemen and wife; references exchanged.

79 WEST 11TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS 79 to let, without board, to gentlemen only.

130 MACDOUGAL ST.—LARGE AIRY PARLOR 130 floor, facing Park; greatly reduced rent. Keys in the basement.

147 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—NEWLY 147 furnished Rooms and delightful Rooms; modern improvements and low rent.

147 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 147 Parlor floor; every convenience; terms moderate.

196 2D AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOM 196 to rent, suitable for gentlemen, without board; $4 per week; other Rooms, $3 and $3 50.

234 WEST 47TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED 234 with the use of the kitchen, on very reasonable terms.

232 18TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—LARGE, COOL, 232 Front Room, $5; small Room, $2; Bath.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE BROWN STONE House, containing eight rooms, all improvements, for a small family, rent $30, at No. 427 East 20th st.

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A FLOOR TO LET—RENT LOW, TO SMALL FAMILY. Apply at 1,284 Canal st., near 5th av.

A FLAT TO LET—ON FIRST FLOOR. APPLY 224 A West 34th st., near 8th av.

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A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
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FLATS—FIVE ROOMS—117 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7th av.; rent $22 month; all improvements.

FLATS.—433 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR ELEVATED Road, six rooms, $30; 834 9th av., near 55th st., $16; 764 Third av., near 46th st., $20; 1,284 Canal st., $16.

HANDSOME AND REPLETE FIRST FLAT, 24D ST., 8 west of 3d av., for nice folks, only $45; see it; also second-floor Front and Back Parlors, $18 and $20; others.
KILPATRICK, 25th st., 3d av.

ROOMS TO LET—AT 273 GREENWICH ST. APPLY TO JOHN H. WELSH, at the store.

2; DUCED RENTS.—FIRST CLASS FLATS; ALL IM-2 provements; 5 rooms; rent very low. Apply to janitor, 347 4th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE SECOND FLOOR, in good order; basement range, gas and bath; rent $30. 56 Eldridge st.

TO LET—A FLOOR OVER STORE CORNER 6TH AV. and 15th st.; 28 Ann st., New York.

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STEAM POWER.—METROPOLITAN STEAM POWER Company, No. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st., Lofts of all sizes; steady power; well lighted; splendidly heated.
GOELICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

TO LET—IN UNION SQUARE, AN OLD ESTABlished Coffee and Cake store. Apply at office 62 East 14th st., near Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without Board, in a private family. 68 West 37th st.

1ST HOUSE SOUTHEAST PARK, 215 EAST 157TH st.—Large, cool Rooms, excellent table, $25 each.

$1 AND $1 50 DAILY, $5 TO $9 WEEKLY.—LARGE, $1 cool Rooms; excellent table. 176 Bleecker st., near Broadway; large, shady yard.

2 GENTLEMEN AND WIVES OR FOUR ADULTS IN 2 private family; first class Board. 45 West 45th st.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY—ROOMS TO LET, 2 first class Board; table board. 63 East 4th st.

4TH AV., 274, OPPOSITE ASTOR'S, BRUNSWICK.—4 Superior Rooms, singly or en suite; transient or permanent; references.

5 EUROPEAN PLACE (48ST ST., EAST RIVER).—5 Handsome Rooms, good Board for two, $13; back Parlor, $18; single gentlemen, $6.

5 EAST 48TH.—PLEASANT WELL FURNISHED Rooms, good Board; reference.

7TH AV., 127 AND 129.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR Single, with or without Board; reference.

6 TO 10 PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH 6 Good Board; modern conveniences; also stable board $4 50 per week. 136 Macdougal st., corner house.

$6 $12 AND $15.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED $6 Rooms, with Board, 146 Lexington av., near 28th st.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—10 Front Room, $12 to $16 for two, with Board; single, $7; transient, $1 50; Day Board, $4.

12TH, 238 EAST.—HANDSOME ROOMS NEAR ARISTocratic part of 2d av.; first class Board.

1 AND 3 WEST 30TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED 20 Rooms, with Board; table and appointments first class; summer rates.

21 ST ST., 262 WEST.—COOL ROOMS, WITH EXCEL-21 lent table, to families or gentlemen; reference.

2 WEST 31ST, NEAR 5TH AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS 21 for gentlemen and wife; $25; single gentlemen, $9; superior Board.

29 D ST., 2ND ST. 2D—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT 29 Board, several handsomely furnished Rooms, near Elevated Road; also table Board.

29 EAST 20TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS 20 to let, with Board; transients taken.

23 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR 23 without Board; also table Board; reference.

25TH ST., 40 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR 25 Rooms, with dressing rooms, bath, &c., separately or together, with or without Board.

30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 30 Communicating Rooms, with first class Board; references exchanged.

34 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITS OF ROOMS, HANDSOMEly furnished, with Board, for gentlemen, with or without Board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

36 WEST 10TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS 36 for ladies and gentlemen; private family; terms moderate.

36 CLINTON PLACE—A FEW YOUNG MEN OR 36 married couple can find Board; also two young ladies.

37 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT 37 Board or partial Board, $13 for two; desirable private family; economy.

40 ST ST., 152 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH 40 Board transient or permanent; delightful summer location; house newly furnished throughout.

43 D ST., 209, NEAR BROADWAY.—FIRST-CLASS 43 Board, summer prices; $10 large Rooms, $7 for small; references.

45TH ST., 36 WEST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED 45 Rooms, with or without Board.

E. SOUTH WESTERN HOTEL, SQUARE.—PLEASANT 45 furnished Rooms, with or without Board; transient boarders taken; terms reasonable.

49 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH 49 Board; hall Room $7.

49 WEST 32D ST.—COOL, NEWLY FURNISHED 49 Rooms, with Board; Breakfast, at moderate prices.

63 WEST 12TH ST. AND 17 CLINTON PLACE (8TH 63 st.).—Rooms, with first class Board; summer prices.

101 WAVERLEY PLACE, OVERLOOKING WASH-101 ington Square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with uniformly good table; transient accommodated.

120 WEST 45TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY HAS 120 Pleasantly furnished Room to let, with Board; summer prices.

133 EAST 16TH ST.—LARGE PARLOR FRONT ROOM 133 to let, with Board, to families or gentlemen.

152 EAST 20TH ST. (GRAMERCY PLACE).—HAND-152 somely furnished front room: first class Board; also single Room; house has all modern improvements.

159 WEST 22D ST.—HAND-OMELY FURNISHED 159 Rooms; large and small; transients taken.

161 WEST 26TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL CLEAN 161 furnished Rooms, with or without Board, cheap; transients taken.

234 WEST 47TH ST., CORNER WEST 10TH ST.—234 Rooms to let, with good Board, on very reasonable terms.

251 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, 251 furnished or unfurnished, with Board; also single Room; terms moderate.

318 WEST 25TH ST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 318 with Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms low.

359 WEST 56TH ST.—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED 359 second and 3d floor Rooms, with Board; location convenient to Elevated road and Broadway and Eighth avenue cars; low for the season; pure cold water; all improvements; terms moderate. 359 34th, near Elevated.

690 2D AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GOOD 690 Board, for one or two.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS FIRST CLASS A Board to gentlemen; large Rooms, summer prices; location near Grand Hotel. Address G. E., Herald Uptown office.

BERKELEY,
5th av., corner 9th st.
JAMES SLATER, Proprietor.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

FURNISHED LARGE ALCOVE BEDROOM FOR ONE 4 or two gentlemen, with Breakfast; private house. 139 West 34th st.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

LARGE ROOM, PARTLY FURNISHED, WITH A Board, for gentleman and two sons, at $13 per week; have pianos; location not to be above 23d st., and not below 9th av.; best references exchanged. Address PROMPT PAY, box 2,941 Post office, New York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES RELIABLY GOOD A Board, between 14th and 34th sts., east or west; terms and address to be moderate required. Address TILLOGRAPHY, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A YOUNG LADY, EM-Employed during the day, two or three blocks of 6th av. and 14th st.; terms moderate required. Address TILLOGRAPHY, Herald office.

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A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.
PRICE $4 PER SET.
Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE,
28 Ann st., New York.

THOSE WISHING TO SECURE BOARDERS OR RENT Rooms should call at 224 5th av. and register in Fifth Avenue Boarding Agency. Open from 9 to 5 daily.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT TWO MEDIUM ROOMS 2 within 30 blocks of Herald office; residential locality; coolness, rowing, bathing. Only such; stating terms, full particulars, send address BOSQUET, Herald office.

A WIDOWER, GENTLEMAN, A SPECIAL PUR-A pose, wishes Room, with breakfast or full Board, in a private family, where there is no other boarder; location between 14th and 23d sts. Address BACHELOR, box 5,621 Post office.

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AT NEW ENGLAND HOTEL—LODGING A SPEcialty; 20 Rooms, 50 cents, for gentlemen only. Corner Fulton ferry, Brooklyn.

CITY HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 8TH ST.—FINE C Rooms with excellent Board, $12 weekly for two; $2 per day. Transients.

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ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME AND GOOD A care given to children; fine sea & fresh water bathing. Address box 147 Sag Harbor, L. I.

BOARD AND LODGING—FIRST CLASS ACCOMmodations for first class parties, an hour from city. MOUNTAINOUS, Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING—CATSKILLS.—PARTIES DEsiring good Board, at reasonable rates, excellent hunting, fishing, boating, bathing, &c., can be accommodated at dressing O. P. FAYSE, Big Hollow, Greene county, N. Y., or calling at Broadway or Fulton ferry, Brooklyn.

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BOARD—IN A FARM HOUSE, NEAR WASHINGTON Square, Orange county; beautiful shady grounds. For references inquire of H. H. Van Dyck, 243 Clinton av., Brooklyn, or A. C. Van Dyck, 1,284 Canal st., New York. Address box 39 Washington Vista, Orange county, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE NEAR MIDDLETOWN, Orange county; beautiful shady grounds. For references address all the week R., care W. D. & J. S. Nichols, 73 Hudson st.

BOARD AT ROSEHILL MANSION, SHADY SIDE, N. J.—five minutes from landing, 30 to 50. Come and see the place or address for circular. Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AT Sing Sing, house or by seaside; terms not to exceed $50 per month. Address SEASIDE, Herald office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—LAFAYETTE AV., Bogart Carlton, Brooklyn, N. Y., two blocks from Washington Parade Ground; handsomely furnished Rooms; first class board; large, elegant Rooms; large closets, &c.; location, tables and appointments first class; prices for the summer positively reduced.

COLD SPRING COTTAGE, IN THE CATSKILLS.—Beautiful location, overlooking Mountains; pleasantly located; airy rooms; terms moderate. Apply at McLINDEN, Prospect, Tannersville, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ADULTS ONLY.—REFERENCE AND Photograph of place, Dr. KEENEY, 102 West 12th st.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT DANBURY, CONN.—PLEAS-Cant farm house; delightful shade; plenty of good table. Address GEORGE D. SPENCER, box 230 Danbury, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SUFFERNS.—CALL AT SUM-Comer Resort Rooms, 24th, Broadway. Day, 11 to 2, or photograph and proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND; A a private family, having a large, handsome house, with modern conveniences, fine lawns and barn; large, pleasant Rooms, en suite or single, will let, with first class board, for the season, to a few families or two families. Parties having their own carriage and horses will be accommodated. Terms and surroundings are all that can be desired for comfort and health. It is within ten minutes' walk of the station, three-quarters of a mile from the beach; good fishing, boating and bathing; references exchanged. Apply at once to Mrs. ELLEN SMITH, Amityville, Long Island, or W. S. BROWN, 183 Montague st., Brooklyn, where photograph of house and grounds can be seen.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE; GOOD table; well shaded ground; high and healthy location; one mile from Union place post office; 1½ hour by rail; 45 miles from New York city; at 6½ per week; for full particulars address Box 2,941 Post office, New York, Sullivan county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FIRST CLASS FARM House; reference, J. A. Kemp, 41 Vesey st. Address box 123 Washington Square Station, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND; 28 miles; elegant bathing, bathing and fishing on premises. For circulars apply S. H. & G. Fallows, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH SURF Sound still water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., at Bridgehampton, L. I., within a few minutes' walk of three churches. Apply to JAMES M. HALSEY, Bridgehampton. References—Dr. Jones, 1,284 Canal st., New York city, or Mitchell & Co., 91 Washington st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, one hour from New York; boating and fishing on Sound; terms low; best of reference. Apply on premises, Rye Seminary.

CO

PRESIDENT HAYES.

Enthusiastic Reception by the People of New England.

CABINET SPEECHMAKING

Boston Honors the Chief Magistrate with Proud Eclat.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

A Levee Held to Receive Foreign Consuls.

AT FANEUIL HALL.

Great Crushing, Much Cheering, but No Eloquence.

GOVERNOR RICE'S BANQUET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, June 26, 1877.

The advent of Mr. Hayes to New England and his reception in Boston to-day have been marked by an exhibition on the part of the people of the most kindly and cordial feeling. Indeed, it may be said that never before has a public official been greeted with such an overwhelming ovation. Nothing like it was ever witnessed in Boston. Business was very generally suspended throughout the city, and from the surrounding country thousands and thousands came in to unite in the general demonstration of welcome, which was continued during the day and evening.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The President is accompanied on this occasion by Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Secretary Devens, Postmaster General Key, General Comly, of Ohio, the newly appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands; Mr. Webb C. Hayes, son and private secretary of the President. Misses Platt and Foote, who are nieces, and Mr. Platt, who is a nephew of Mrs. Hayes. Besides those ladies and gentlemen the President's orderly and two other attendants accompanied the party, including General Comly, proprietor of the Ohio *State Journal*, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment which General Hayes commanded during the war.

The journey from Washington was uneventful until the party began to penentrate New England, and then commenced the popular demonstrations which have been in order ever since. The route selected for the journey was the new Washington and Boston line via New York and New England Railroad, and under the personal supervision of Manager Clark the journey was rendered one of rare enjoyment to all the distinguished party. A little speech was made when the train reached Putnam, Conn., at about seven o'clock in the morning. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd, and the President was persuaded into making a speech in response to words of welcome uttered to him by Hon. S. W. Phillips as the representative of citizens:—

FIRST SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

In his reply the President said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am very glad to exchange greetings with this patriotic gathering of citizens of Northeastern Connecticut. My ancestors belonged to Windham, Conn. (Applause.) To Norwich, Lebanon, Windham and, possibly, to Putnam, some my ancestors, the Backards. My great grandfathers, I am told, was with the company which represented this part of Connecticut and went to take part in the battle of Bunker Hill. But, friends, there is not time for speechmaking, and I am glad to say that you are the best hose who have come with us. Allow me to introduce Attorney General Devens.

REMARKS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General said:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am very much obliged to President Hayes for this introduction, and am very glad to meet you this morning; the demonstration was not unexpected. I am sure that from this time onward till he reaches the national capital to-day the President will be greeted at every station in the same way. The heart of New England always beats warmly for the President of the united States, because New England comprehends well that it was owing to the Union formed by United States that we have become a great and mighty nation instead of a mere collection of individual States. I am sure that the olden spirit of our fathers still lives in the sons of New England. (Applause.)

POSTMASTER KEY'S REMARKS.

The President—Allow me to introduce a gentleman from East Tennessee, who believes, as you do, in a united country and equal human rights, Judge Key, the Postmaster General. (Applause.) The Postmaster General said:—

MY FRIENDS—It has been my fortune to have been born in a different section of the country from this. I come from that part of the land of which you have all heard—the South, and I am glad to meet here this morning so many of the loyal men and hearts of New England. (Applause.)

Cheers were given for the President, Attorney General and the Postmaster General, and the train proceeded.

FALLING BACK UPON KEY.

At Blackstone, there was a similar gathering, and the President having been introduced, said:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I thank you for this hearty welcome to Massachusetts. I have the pleasure of introducing to you a gentleman connected with the administration of the general government, residing in Tennessee. He did not agree with you and with me in the way of voting at the last election, but at present he believes as you do that this is a nation, a united country—Postmaster General Key.

The Postmaster General was received with cheers, and said:—

MY FRIENDS—Loyal men of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts—I come to you from a far-off land, and I trust that, with me, you love our country, its flag, its institutions and its liberties. (Applause.)

GENERAL DEVENS BROUGHT FORWARD.

The President—I now have the pleasure of presenting to you one of your own distinguished citizens, a distinguished soldier in the war for the Union—Attorney General Devens. (Applause.)

The Attorney General—I am very much obliged to the President, and I am very glad to see again citizens of Massachusetts and of my own county of Worcester. I am sure that I am no stranger here, for I have known you in times past, and have known your devotion when it was necessary to maintain the Union by the sword, and now I hope the time has come when all seek to sustain it by the arts of peace, when again the citizens shall earn deserved happiness at the loom and the anvil. Heartily, fellow-citizens, I wish you success in all your pursuits, and I trust we shall soon have a revival of business that will make your valley again active with the music of wheels and looms, that will give to every man an honest living and competence.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY SCHURZ.

The PRESIDENT—I am afraid we are detaining the train too long, but I will detain it a moment longer to introduce another soldier and adopted citizen, General Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the Interior.

General SCHURZ—My Fellow Citizens—As the President has been pleased to remark, I am representing in the Cabinet that element of our population that came from foreign lands to share with you the blessings of liberty, and to perpetuate with you this great Republic of the New World. As would seem proper, the President has assigned to me a department which has in some sense the care of the home affairs of the people—the Department of the Interior. I have to deal with the Indians; I have to deal with the public lands, and with other questions relating to the development of the industries of our country. I have to pay pensions as some compensation to the soldiers who so bravely stood in the front of the battle to defend our country, and came home with the wounds on their bodies; and to the widows who sacrificed their husbands to preserve the integrity of the Republic. I have to do with the education of the country to which, more than to anything else, the American people owe their position; and I am happy to say that whose stand upon that soil from which the educational influences that have covered the land with light have radiated more than from any other point on this great country of ours; for upon the soil of New England and in the great men of New England those influences originated. For the President I am heartily grateful for the hearty welcome given him so early in the morning. I am glad to see that on this occasion, as on others, the people of Massachusetts are up early. Now, I do not desire to longer detain the train, though I should be very glad to introduce to you the Secretary of State, who was the latest of us all this morning.

The PRESIDENT—We did you good morning.

As the train left the station cheers were given for the distinguished gentlemen who had spoken.

A GARLAND OF LOVE.

At Franklin a similar scene occurred. The President stepped from the train to a prepared platform, where immediately a young lady placed about his neck a beautiful garland of flowers, with the expression of hope that it might be an emblem of the love which he should encounter wherever he went in New England. The President spoke only a few words of thanks, and he was followed in the same strain by Postmaster General Key and Secretary Evarts.

DECORATIONS IN BOSTON.

The decorations in the city, though profuse, were not conspicuously elaborate. Almost every house and building had some decorative feature, and in Chester square and Colorado avenue and some of the business streets special attention had been given to the display of flags, &c. Nearly all of the vessels in the harbor were clothed in colors.

ARRIVAL AT NORFOLK.

The train arrived at Highland Lake Grove, in the town of Norfolk, at twenty-five minutes to nine, and the gentlemen of the party alighted for breakfast, while Mrs. Hayes and her two nieces—the Misses Foote and Platt, of Washington—in charge of Colonel John H. Rice, of the Governor's staff, came directly into Boston, carriages being provided here to take them to the Brunswick for breakfast, after which they were driven to the State House to witness the procession, and from thence to the Brunswick to witness the grand review. The place chosen for the first alighting of the President and his friends was selected in order to give him rest and quiet before joining in the more demonstrative and wearing ceremonies of the day. This was at Highland Lake Grove, in the town of Norfolk, twenty-two miles from the city.

GRAND ESCORT TO THE "RUN."

The Governor and commander-in-chief had detailed Adjutant General James A. Cunningham, Colonel William V. Hutching and Colonel William A. Tower, of his staff, to go to Norfolk and escort the President to Boston. Accordingly these took the train at six o'clock from the Boston depot, accompanied by the following invited guests:—United States Marshal Roland G. Usher, Hon. A. W. Beard, Hon. E. W. Kinsley, James Sturgiss, Burchard Hayes, son of the President, and his friends, Messrs. W. D. Howells and T. P. Lathrop; Messrs. William T. Hart, President H. H. Britten, Superintendent George Phippen, Treasurer Colonel W. W. McKim, A. C. Kendall, General Ticket Agent Thomas Nixon, all of the New York and New England Railroad, and E. E. Tucker, Superintendent of the Woonsocket division, and a squad of twenty members of the Independent Corps of Cadets to act as a guard of honor, a squad of police, members of the press and a few others. These arrived at the grove at seven o'clock, and after a few moments' stroll sat down to breakfast in the regular restaurant, the *menu* being the same as that subsequently provided for the Presidential party. Meanwhile the residents in the neighborhood had gathered in large numbers near the railroad station and awaited the arrival of the Presidential train. It came at twenty-five minutes of nine, and halted only long enough to detach the rear car, in which were the President, the Cabinet officials and male friends of the party. These stepped out quietly and without ceremony, there being a little scene of pleasant introduction at the platform.

THE CROWD BEGAN TO GATHER.

The crowd began to gather about the Dudley street station at eight o'clock, and before nine o'clock at least one thousand people were present. On the arrival of every train a fresh and outward train so eager was the desire to get the first glimpse of the President that a rush was invariably made for it, and great difficulty was experienced by the train men in clearing the tracks and getting away from the neighborhood. Battery C, of Melrose, and Battery A, of Boston, corps of artillery, appeared upon the ground shortly after nine o'clock, with several field pieces, which were planted in an open field to the right of the railroad, in readiness to fire a salute on the arrival of the Presidential train. Major Follett's First battalion of cavalry appeared upon the ground failing close behind the artillery. The two detachments, Company A, Lancers, Captain Holt, 103 men, and Company D, Sweeney's, Captain Ball, 95 men, drawn up in the rear of the station. A squad of about thirty police, in details from stations 9 and 11, arrived about quarter past nine, being none too soon, for the crowd was growing noisy and turbulent in the extreme. Great trouble was experienced in preserving any degree of order, and the running of the trains was considerably inconvenienced, in spite of the exertions of the police to keep the railroad clear. On the arrival of the carriages containing the State authorities they were arranged in the rear of the station near the cavalry battalion, the Governor's carriage being placed in the middle of the road. The railroad gate was lowered, and a cordon of police kept the Governor's carriage clear of the crowd.

ARTILLERY SALUTES.

The train arrived at Dudley street station, Dorchester, promptly on time, and as the engine came in sight, decorated with streamers, the 10,000 people who thronged the vicinity of the railroad sent up a shout of welcome to the President which was taken up along the line of march, so that the distant spectators knew that the distinguished party had arrived. As the cars came in the customary Presidential salute was fired by Battery C, of Melrose.

Governor Rice, his staff and the invited guests were stationed on Dudley street, having proceeded to that point in carriages, and the cavalry battalion was drawn up in line behind them, the mounted police and, as soon as the train stopped a detachment of cadets, under command of Lieutenant Henry Alline, alighted from the car in front of the Presidential car, and took up the position of honor at the spot where the President was to alight. President Hayes immediately left the car, and as soon as he was discovered the multitude cheered loudly.

GOVERNOR RICE WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT.

Governor Rice then advanced to meet the President, and both the President and the Governor cordially grasped each other by the hand, and the latter uttered the following welcome in behalf of the Commonwealth:—

"It affords me great pleasure, Mr. President, to welcome you to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and to extend to you the hospitalities of its people. They receive you with all the honors due to your exalted station as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and with unqualified respect for your high personal character, purity of your purposes and with an appreciative estimate of the value of your eminent public services. We hope your brief visit among us may be as agreeable to you as our welcome is cordial and sincere. Permit me to add, Mr. President, the great personal gratification which I feel in conveying to you these respectful and friendly salutations."

THANKS.

It was impossible for the crowd to hear what Governor Rice said because the distance was too great. President Hayes did not attempt to make any speech, but simply thanked Governor Rice for his cordial welcome and passed into the carriage.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was then made up in the following order, and promptly took up the line of march along Dudley street:—

Mounted Police.
Chelsea Band.
Cavalry Battalion, Company A, Lancers, 103 men.
Company D, Sweeney's, 95 men.
Carriages—The first containing President Hayes, Governor Rice and Adjutant General Cunningham.
Second—Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Charles Devens, Hon. Roland G. Usher and Colonel William V. Hutchings.
Third—Hon. Daniel M. Key, Hon. Carl Schurz and Colonel William A. Tower.
Fourth—Governor McCormick, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, Colonel A. T. Lyman and Mr. F. Alexander.
Fifth—Dr. P. B. Redfield, General Comley, General M. J. Dale, Surgeon General and Colonel Henry J. Parker.
Sixth—B. A. Hayes, Colonel J. R. Treadwell, Assistant Surgeon General, Mr. Platt, and Colonel George E. Campbell.
Seventh—Webb C. Hayes, W. Benham, United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel A. Hunberry, Assistant Postmaster General Brady and Hon. Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of State.
Eighth—Lieutenant Knight, Hon. Joseph H. Baker and Hon. William C. Plunkett.
Ninth—Hon. Harrison Tweed, Hon. Joseph A. Harwood and Hon. Hugh J. Grand, of the Executive Council, and Hon. J. B. Cogswell, President of the Massachusetts Senate.
Tenth—Hon. Frank Childs, of the Executive Council; Hon. Charles Endicott, State Treasurer; Hon. Julius S. Clark, State Auditor; and Hon. Charles R. Train, Attorney General.

The scene at Roxbury and along the line of route until the old city limits were reached was one continuous ovation, the President bowing to the right and returning the salutations of the spectators. The route was down Dudley street, West Cottage street, Cottage street, Blue Hill avenue, Moreland street, Warren street and Washington street to Arnold street, where the duties of the cavalry ended and the State militia took charge of the party.

INSPECTING THE LINE.

At a few minutes past eleven o'clock Colonel Kingsbury rode rapidly up the line and gave the signal for sabring of the guard, consisting of the distinguished party which moved down the line. As the Presidential carriage, the body-guard of which was from both the Boston and Salem cadets, reached the right of the line which rested on Arnold street, the customary military salute was given by General Alline and his staff. As he rode down the line in review each organization gave a similar salute, the bands playing "Hail to the Chief" and the drum corps and buglers also saluting. The line reached far below Franklin square and the review occupied over a half hour. The streets and the sidewalks along Washington street were thronged with people, crowding and pushing, and the windows, housetops and every available space had occupants. A twenty-five minutes past nine the right of the line entered Chester square on its march through the city, and continued until the cavalry battalion had entered, when there was a delay of nearly a half hour, caused by the time necessary for the review of the left wing of the line by the Presidential party and their countermarching of the troops. At about twelve the march was resumed and continued without interruption to the close, except occasionally halting for an instant.

GREETED BY THE STATE MILITARY.

Upon the arrival of the party at the junction of Arnold and Washington streets the entire infantry of the State Militia were drawn up in line of battle to receive the party, extending north on Washington street in the following order:—

Second brigade, First brigade, First corps of cadets and Second corps of cadets.

The Presidential party passed down the line of troops and was received with a military salute from each battalion. They were then taken to a position between the First and Second corps of cadets, and proceeded to the left of the Second brigade, which had already passed through Chester Park. The escort then moved in the following order:—

Chief of Police.
Eight mounted police.
Second brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Eben Sutton and staff.

The brigade included the Eighth regiment, Colonel Peach, 356 men, all of whom were in out of town companies; the Fifth regiment, commanded by Colonel Truit, 286 men; Ninth battalion of infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Strachan, 276 men; First battalion of infantry, 291 men, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wales; Seventh battalion of infantry, Major Fry, 119 men; battery A, light artillery, Captain Appleton, 73 men; First battalion cavalry, Major J. H. Follett, 175 men; First corps cadets, Lieutenant Colonel Edmunds, 125 men; the President's party in carriages, as above described, followed by the Second corps of cadets, 60 men, Lieutenant Colonel Dalton.

The First brigade came next, commanded by Brigadier General Hobart Moore, embracing the following organizations:—The Sixth regiment infantry, 360 men, Colonel Beal; Tenth regiment infantry, 320 men, Colonel Kimball; second battalion infantry, 258 men, Colonel Hamilton; Fourth battalion infantry, 180 men, Major Wellington; Third battalion infantry, 170 men, Major Busier; First battalion light artillery, 150 men, Major Merrill; Company F, cavalry, Chelmsford, 70 men, with a detachment of police bringing up the rear.

LINE OF MARCH.

The route of the march was as follows:—Washington street, south side of Chester square and Westchester Park, Columbus avenue, Dartmouth, Tremont, Boylston, Washington, Summer, High, Federal, Franklin, Broadway, Milk, India, State, Washington, School, Beacon and Arlington streets, Commonwealth avenue, Dartmouth and Dayton streets to Hotel Brunswick. The procession occupied about forty minutes passing a given point. All along the route cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from windows, housetops and every point of observation greeted the President.

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

When the head of the column reached the corner of Beacon and Park streets broad areas in the Beacon street end, extending down Park street and up Mount Vernon street, were filled with people awaiting an opportunity for a glimpse at the Presidential party. The gates leading to the State House steps were closed, but there were several hundred people on the verandah of the State House, who had gained admission by a rear entrance. The most notable feature of the arrangements at the State House was the decoration of the central portion of the upper balcony for the accommodation of the wife of the President and the ladies of her party. The front of the balustrade was handsomely festooned with bunting and the national colors were entwined in many graceful designs around the pillars and niches. The central portion was carpeted.

About noon Mrs. Hayes and the ladies of her party were taken from the Hotel Brunswick and escorted to the State House to witness the passage of the procession. The party was now composed of the following ladies—Mrs. Hayes, Miss Foote, Miss Platt, Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Loring Andrews, of New York; Mrs. Budd, of New York; Miss Van Kleck, of New York; Mrs. Lithroe Devens and Miss Devens, Mrs. Stetson and Mrs. Davis, daughters of Governor Rice. They were escorted by Colonels Rice, Luther and Mason, of the Governor's staff, and President Cogswell, of the Senate, and a few others occupied positions on the side of the balcony. When the President's carriage came in view it was greeted with hearty cheers, which were repeated again and again, forming a perfect ovation while it was passing between the dense masses of people which lined the street at this point. After the column had passed the State House the ladies were returned to the Hotel Brunswick, through Beacon, Charles and Boylston streets, in season to witness the final review.

THE REVIEW AT HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

The President and party arrived at the Hotel Brunswick at two o'clock, and with the officers of the army and navy stationed in Boston, immediately took places on the reviewing stand. The two corps of cadets were drawn up in front of the hotel, and during the review remained at parade rest, the field music of the two corps sabluting each organization as its right reached the reviewing stand.

Mrs. Hayes, the ladies accompanying the Presidential party and the guests of the Governor came to the reviewing stand and were loudly cheered by the assembled multitude.

The appearance of the troops as they marched in review was uniformly excellent. The review lasted three-quarters of an hour, after which the two corps of cadets saluted the President and were dismissed for the day.

DECORATING THE PRESIDENT'S ROOMS.

The President's apartments at the Hotel Brunswick are marvels of decorative skill and were highly praised by the Presidential party. The entire first story, consisting of over thirty rooms, is engaged for the Presidential party, the President's suit being at the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets, facing the former avenue. The President's rooms are three in number—parlor, sleeping apartment and banquet room. The parlor is finished in gold and maroon, the walls being tinted to correspond. The sleeping apartment of the President and Mrs. Hayes is furnished in pink drapery, drab carpet and birds-eye maple furniture. The banquet room is just being finished. A floral ball, two feet in diameter, made of 2,000 carnations, is suspended over the table and is filled with flags of all nations rtdiating from its centre. On the table is a floral basket, four feet in length, on each end of which is a floral basket. A shield of choice small flowers is placed over each door, festooned with smilax and garlands, depend from the chandelier, and other members of the Presidential party, Governor Rice and Council, several United States and State officials and prominent citizens, entered one of the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick, where it was expected by many that there would be a formal presentation of distinguished persons to Mr. Hayes. These expectations were only partially realized, as the only formal introductions to the President were of consuls and vice consuls located in Boston and representing foreign Powers. These were made by J. M. Rodocanachi, Consul of Greece, located at Boston. A large number of distinguished officials and prominent citizens were present in the hotel.

LUNCH.

Many of these gentlemen, although not formally presented to the President, shook hands with him, and without further ceremony the Presidential party, together with Governor Rice and Council and the favored guests, repaired to the dining room for lunch. At this a large number of distinguished people were present, including, by invitation of the President and suite, prominent federal officials and others. The hour was spent here until the time arrived for the President to enter a carriage *en route* for Faneuil Hall.

AT FANEUIL HALL.

Immediately after four o'clock the President, Secretaries Schurz, Evarts, Key and Attorney General Devens, escorted by Governor Rice, Mayor Prince and the members of the Governor's staff, entered Faneuil Hall. The doors were at once let down and the crowd pressed eagerly forward to shake hands with the President. For an hour there was an incessant flow of men, women and children, making a crowd of more than ordinary intelligence, though here and there were specimens of the "great unwashed" who were universally greeted with expressions of disfavor by the people in the galleries. At five o'clock the handshaking was discontinued, and Mayor Prince, stepping to the platform, presented the President to the audience. His appearance in this position of greater prominence was the signal for long continued and enthusiastic cheering, the ladies waving an accompaniment with their handkerchiefs.

ULYSSES OUTDONE.

In response President Hayes said:—"I regret that the engagements of the committee are such that I cannot shake hands with all who would like to shake hands with me. I should be very glad to make the hands of those who convey to me this generous Boston welcome. I bid you good night."

Amid cheers and cries for Secretary Evarts the Presidential party moved rapidly out of the hall by the rear entrance, and, taking carriages, were conveyed to their quarters at the Brunswick.

A SOCIAL BANQUET.

At seven o'clock the banquet given by Governor Rice to Mr. Hayes took place in the private parlors of the Hotel Brunswick. The affair was entirely private and social, and no speeches were made.

The following were the guests, who entered in the order named:—Governor Rice and Mrs. Hayes, President Hayes and Mrs. Stetson, daughter of Governor Rice; Secretary Evarts and Mrs. Mayor Prince, Mayor Prince and Mrs. Davies, Postmaster General Key and Mrs. Lieutenant Governor Knight, Secretary Devens and Mrs. Storer, Secretary Schurz and Mrs. J. R. Lowell, Assistant Secretary McCormick and Mrs. Speaker Long, President Elliott and Miss Evarts, Chief Justice Gay and Miss Foote, President of the Senate Cogswell and Mrs. McCormick, J. R. Lowell and Miss Evarts the second, Governor Noyes and Miss Platt, Colonel Storer and Miss Rice, Lieutenant Governor Knight and Miss Devens and Speaker Long and B. A. Hayes.

ENOUGH FOR A DAY.

The banquet was concluded at half-past eight P. M., when the Presidential party took carriages and drove to Music Hall, where a reception was given by the Apollo Club in compliment to President Hayes.

MORE ENTHUSIASM.

The concert of the Apollo Club, at the Music Hall, began at twenty-five minutes of nine o'clock. It was given at the request of President Hayes. None but invited guests were present. The audience numbered about three hundred, and was one of the most brilliant ever assembled there. Upon the arrival of the Presidential party the entire audience arose amid cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and the greatest enthusiasm. The concert was very fine, and the President remained to the close. On the sidewalks there was an immense throng awaiting to catch a glimpse of the President.

RECEPTION OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

The reception of the Loyal Legion came off at Young's Hotel at half-past ten o'clock. General Devens assumed command and 300 members thronged the parlors to greet the President. Upon arrival he was received with great applause, the band playing "Rally 'Round the Flag." The President was accompanied by Secretary Schurz, Postmaster General Key, Governor Rice and staff and Mayor Prince. General Devens introduced Hon. Henry Wilson to the President, after which a collation was served. The President retired at eleven P. M. After his departure General Devens was called on for a speech and responded; also Governor Noyes and others.

To-morrow the President, at nine A. M., escorted by the Lancers, leaves the State House for Harvard College, where he will witness the commencement exercises, attend the commencement dinner, and, in the evening, a grand concert at Tremont Tabernacle.

THE HAYTIAN MINISTER.

Among the passengers sailing to-day on the Atlas mail line steamship Andes, and bound for Port au Prince, Hayti, is the Hon. Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at Washington. He was suddenly summoned from Lake George, where he had been stopping with his family, by his government, to consult on certain questions in dispute between citizens of the United States and Hayti.

STAHL'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

The trial of Franz Scharnagel for the alleged murder of Joseph Stahl by setting him on fire at Kobler & Kamena's brewery, in Guttenberg, was continued at Jersey City yesterday. County Physician Converse testified substantially to the facts fully published in the HERALD at the time of the horrible occurrence in his statement. Valentine Bartlino was recalled and cross-examined without eliciting anything new of interest. The trial will be continued to-day.

THE ST. JOHN SUFFERERS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 26, 1877.

The work of tearing down walls and opening vaults and safes continues. The contents generally are in bad condition. The Western Union Telegraph Company is preparing to erect a magnificent building. The principal merchants are having the débris cleared for new buildings. The gas company promises to supply gas within six weeks. A registration book is placed in the Court House for the purpose of giving information to families whose children are missing. Supplies have been distributed in a systematic and judicious manner, every precaution being taken to prevent waste and fraud. A headquarters for the distribution of provisions, bedding and clothing has been established at the Rink, where all who receive tickets for relief must apply. The enclosure is constantly thronged with applicants armed with tickets from the committee or prominent citizens, and from seventeen to twenty thousand are daily supplied with substantial food. The amount of provisions already consumed is enormous, but the stock holds out well and is constantly replenished. Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights of Pythias everywhere are sending to the St. John lodges large contributions of money and goods. Nearly every insurance company is sending a subscription. Mr. Allicer, the New York manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, and Messrs. Lise and Bullard, of the Phœnix, Brooklyn, arrived here to-night. These companies and the Ætna, Hartford, and British American will discharge their losses in about three weeks.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE LAST NIGHT—ADDRESSES BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND OTHERS—THANKS FROM THE MAYOR OF THE AFFLICTED CITY.

A meeting was held last night in the large hall of the Cooper Institute for the purpose of taking measures to relieve the distress caused by the fire at St. John, New Brunswick. The hall was more than half filled. The threatening storm just previous to the hour for the commencement and the shortness of the notice doubtless caused the small attendance. Mayor Ely, who presided, briefly stated the object of the meeting and then introduced Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, who was received with applause. He said that he should be sorry to have been absent from a meeting called to aid a people so intimately connected with us as were the people of St. John. In referring to his visit there he said that it seemed to him that it was but as yesterday since he was in that city and was a guest in the magnificent hotel that was now in ashes. The thought that should be present in the minds of those he was addressing was that a similar calamity might befall them at any time. It was a little where such accidents happen. Where suffering was felt, whether it was in New York or in Brooklyn, or in France, or on the distant battle fields, or elsewhere, the southern brethren had responded with hands that seemed to us like times like this feeling of our common humanity had become a sentiment, and was no longer a dogma. And this feeling was not confined to ourselves, but was equally true of the whole human race. There was reason, however, in this particular instance, that should arouse within us more than ordinary sympathy for these sufferers. If these were within our own border we should need no special inducement to call to their help. But these swift to aid our own children how much swifter ought we to be to aid those of a friend! There should be manifested toward these sufferers by us a courtesy, a chivalry, a Christian heroism, because they are not our own neighbors, but neighbors to us. These sentiments seemed to be peculiarly appropriate now because in Great Britain great honors were being shown to General Grant by all classes, from the Queen upon the throne. (Applause.) There were other reasons that suggested themselves. The old Revolutionary fervor had died out, we were forever separated from the mother country, party questions no longer agitated us, and we felt that these people of St. John are very near akin to us.

WHO THE ST. JOHN PEOPLE ARE.

It was a pleasure for him to remember that these people of St. John, before our revolutionary era, had left the American shores just as conscientiously as any Puritans had left England, because they could not live under the dominion of a tyranny that was afterward resisted by Americans. St. John was principally settled by refugees from Massachusetts and the adjoining States. Mr. Beecher then described the beauty of the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, and commented on the industrial qualities of the Canadians, and said that it was as true in nations as in private life that it was a good thing to have a good neighbor. Since we may not annex Canada—(once he thought we should (applause)—for we have as much territory now as we can take care of, it had been said that America wanted Mexico. Good heavens! Mexico! Let us, he said, cultivate kindness and good feeling to our neighbors. It is merely a political line that separates, and in their sorrow let us be their comforters. In the matter there could be no feeling of sectarianism—all questions of whether they were Episcopalians, Methodists or Unitarians must be forgotten. The meeting had been called together hastily. Had it not been so the hall would not have been large enough to contain those who desired to attend. The citizens of New York would do all that was in their power to assist these sufferers, and then when he next trod the streets of the city of St. John he would see as he had seen in Chicago a miracle of rebuilding that was more wonderful than the miracle of destruction, and he would see in St. John a city of greater beauty rising from the ashes of the site of the present calamity. (Applause.)

Mr. W. O. Bourne and Mr. John H. Kitchen briefly addressed the audience, after which a list of vice presidents was read and a resolution was passed appointing the vice presidents a committee for receiving subscriptions. Among them were the names of Mr. Peter Cooper, Henry Ward Beecher, Cyrus W. Field, William Orton, William E. Dodge, William H. Wickham, John T. Agnew, E. D. Morgan, Noah Davis and Charles P. Daly.

TELEGRAMS.

Mayor Ely read the following telegrams:—

JOHN MCLEAN, New York:—

Your most welcome telegram received yesterday. The generous offers of aid are most cheering in our overwhelming calamity, which has nearly paralyzed all business and occasioned deep and widespread distress, two-thirds of the property of our city being destroyed.

S. J. EARLE, Mayor of St. John.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, New York:—

Accept our warmest thanks and express our gratitude to those who through you so generously and seasonably contributed to our relief. The warm sympathy and substantial aid coming in from all quarters have much cheered us in our great calamity.

S. J. EARLE, Mayor of St. John.

The meeting adjourned about nine o'clock.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is a further list of subscriptions received by the British Consul of Mr. Archibald in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers:—

Amount previously acknowledged	$2,462
Edward S. Jaffery	250
Contributor	100
J. L. Phipps & Co.	250
Hewlett & Torrance	100
N. D. Morfolk	50
Darrell & Co.	25
F. F. Marbury	50
A. C. Howe	25
A. Fried	1,000
Total	$4,312

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN.

On motion of Mr. Lewis a resolution was yesterday passed in the Board of Supervisors expressing the sense of that body to give all the assistance in their power toward assisting sufferers by the St. John fire.

COLLECTIONS AT THE MARITIME EXCHANGE.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the St. John sufferers were received yesterday at the Maritime Exchange:—

Charles Luning & Co.	$100	Captain Liswell	5
Oelrichs & Co.	100	A. Cooper	2
Wreaks & Chaub	50	J. D. Meyer	2
Winter, Ward & Co.	25	J. W. Fiord	5
Van Hoesen & Bro.	25	Fred Offerman	2
George F. Bulwey	25	Arnold & Small	5
Gossler & Co.	50	Captain (Pilot)	5
Thomas Hyan	10	Captain Geo. Mallett	10
James Duffy	10	Captain Barnaby	5
A Friend (B.)	10	F. Mena	20
Christian Bros. & Co.	25	W. L. Gerrish, Jr.	5
James Dunmorell	5	Philander Reed	5
Cash (E. S.)	5	Ward & Haines	50
Beling, Numeyer & Wessels	25	H. B. Bailey & Co.	5
Robert Norman & Co.	25	Cash (L. F. B.)	5
Largon, Gostenkoefer & Co.	25	John Bird & Co.	10
W. K. Bronson & Co.	25	William Wall's Sons	25
Herman Koop & Co.	25	Cash (B.)	10
Recknagel & Co.	50	Parsons & Loud	20
Lockwood Bros. & Holly	25	De Grauw, Aymor & Co.	25
William Braun	25	A. Mudgett	5
Hobiausch & Lichtenstein	50	Hall & Carish	10
Schulz & Buckgoler	50	Cash	5
J. Berlechmann	50	Howard M. Baker & Co.	20
H. B. Hagedorn	10	Captain Simpson	5
M. Brady	5	Cash (H. B.)	5
R. Kob	5	Rayner Bros. & Co.	25
G. C. Haitsen	5	C. W. Rose	5
Jewell & Pettengill	15	A. J.	5
Williams & Co.	10	F. W. Kriege & Meur	5
John Downs	5	E. Quail	50
C. McManus	5	M. Gillan	10
Captain Rettee	5		
Total			$1,286
Previously acknowledged			2,897
Grand total			4,183

BOSTON'S NOBLE EXAMPLE.

BOSTON, MASS., June 26, 1877.

Up to the present time Boston has contributed $25,502 for the relief of the St. John sufferers.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF MEETING.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26, 1877.

The mass-meeting for the relief of St. John, N. B., coming on about the time of the storm, was slimly attended, but active committees were appointed to circulate among the various trades and professions, and will doubtless soon report considerable sums raised.

COLLECTIONS IN LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 26, 1877.

Yesterday an influential deputation of merchants and bankers, headed by Sir John Rose, late Finance Minister for the Dominion of Canada, waited upon the Lord Mayor and requested him to consent to receive subscriptions for the sufferers by the St. John fire. The deputation announced that $7,500 was already collected, and suggested that the distribution of the fund should be entrusted to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, the Mayor of St. John and the President of the Board of Trade, with power to associate with them any other gentlemen to aid them in their work.

The Lord Mayor assented with pleasure to receive subscriptions at the Mansion House, and promised to make a public appeal on behalf of the sufferers.

TORONTO, June 26, 1877.

A special despatch from London, England, says:—A cablegram from the Mayor of St. John appears in the papers stating the extent of the disaster. Mr. Annand, Agent General for Canada, has initiated a movement for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. Messrs. Guy, Stewart, Rose, the Barings, Glyns and other wealthy and influential merchants are arranging with the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, for a relief fund.

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LIFE INSURANCE NOTES.

AMERICAN POPULAR BOOKKEEPING—PULLING AND HAULING THE CONTINENTAL FUND.

Mr. E. Z. Laurence, receiver of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, is making some explorations in the books which foreshadow some remarkable developments. There are many suspicious entries, including purchases of bank stocks, subscriptions to capital stock and dealings in "conditional certificates" that present an awkward appearance to the receiver's mind. It is believed that the company was in a precarious condition four years ago, and that misrepresentations have been made on the books ever since. In several years large balances were shown on the 1st of January, which had never existed during the months previous. This was for the purpose of making up strong statements to the Department. Receiver Laurence proposes to investigate all these transactions and it is possible that something unexpected may be revealed.

There is considerable squabbling over the Continental fund just now and great anxiety on the part of some during the time the fund is in transition between Mr. William R. Grace and Mr. James P. O'Neil. Since the company's failure the policy holders have revelled in sympathy and advice from lawyers, which now take practical shape in the way of bills for retainers, conferences and so forth. There is some difficulty in the way of settlement of one or two of these claims, which are regarded as exorbitant by the receiver and others. Mr. Morgan A. Dayton, referee, to pass upon the accounts of Mr. Grace and all matters under examination and appraisal. Some of the attorneys, as well as Mr. Grace himself, felt the question of their compensation entirely to the judgment of the Court. Mr. William Allen Butler was allowed $2,500 for his long services as referee. The stenographer's bill in this reference amounted to about $2,000. Allowances for the services of Receiver Grace and his counsel, Messrs. Coudert Brothers, have not yet been fixed. Messrs. Sewell & Pierce put in a bill, but have withdrawn it. Messrs. Redfield & Hill have furnished a statement of services for which they charge $16,000. This runs over a period of several months and covers a multitudinous amount of detail, for in this particular instance, that should arouse within us more than ordinary sympathy for these sufferers. If these were

AMONG THE MORMONS

An Interesting Journey to the Southern Settlements.

MISERY AND DISCONTENT.

Horrible Disclosure to a Herald Correspondent.

A SECRET MIDNIGHT CONCLAVE.

English People, Deceived and Disgusted, Want to Emigrate.

"COUNSEL" AND ASSASSINATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13, 1877.

Let us penetrate into the desert (dotted at long distances with settlements and surrounding green oases) of Southern Utah. The Utah Southern Railroad extends only seventy-five miles down from Salt Lake City to York station. Between the city and York three railroads branch off from the main line to the principal mining camps, located respectively in Bingham Canyon, in the Oquirrh or western range of mountains and in the Cottonwood and American Fork canyons, which slit the lofties heights of the Wasatch to the east. These mines, worked exclusively by Gentiles, are the only places of enterprising activity until the traveller reaches the recently located mining camp on Silver Reef, 300 miles below. A stage route from York to the Arizona border is traversed in the worst vehicles, with more discomfort, and, indeed, absolute misery to passengers, than any other I have passed over in the West. The scenery visible from it by day is combined of objects of grandeur and desolation. The Wasatch summits are dominated by here and there a peak almost surpassing the monarchs of the Alps in its altitude above the sea. Such is Mount Nebo, and such that giant which some wayfarer dubbed "Old Baldy" years before Fremont descended to the desert through a pass under its northern shoulder. Occasionally the desert narrows to a ravine, up which the roadway ascends tortuously to the summit of a windy divide. Upon the divides bitter storms descend, not in the winter only, but unexpectedly in spring and even in the torrid summer months. Nor do storms refrain from invading the lower plains, where the settlements are situated, and which sometimes spread out below the divides over spaces a hundred miles in width. From these tremendous levels the eye discerns on a clear day not only the white ridges of the Wasatch, but far off toward the Pacific the golden sides of the Sierra Nevada range. Herds of cattle and horses—the largest herds belonging to the Mormon Church—are visible like specks along the benches and in the valleys of scanty streams. The grass is thin, and in the hot season no vegetation can be seen but sage brush, greasewood and rabbitbush. The stage road is arid; the stations are sometimes twenty-six miles apart, with no water for the horses between them. Except when a Mormon Conference is held in the far away "Temple" of St. George few teams or horsemen appear outside the settlements. The only birds that fly are hawks and carrion crows. The wayside is whitened with alkali dust and the bones of hundreds of cattle that have perished in storms and thirst.

HOMES OF MISLED IMMIGRANTS.

An indescribable melancholy oppresses a stranger here, which is enhanced whenever he arrives at one of the solitary settlements along his way. At his first entry into a Mormon village he is struck by its contrast with the city he has left behind him. In Salt Lake there is so large a leaven of Gentiles and such an air of enterprise that he may have had few opportunities to inspect below its surface Mormon society or Mormon polity. Here he discerns the irremediable difference between true Mormons and all other people he has met. Here are the men and women who, enticed from England, Scotland, Wales and Denmark by Mormon missionaries, came over to America before the first Mormon pioneer train left the Missouri River for the farther west. They came at the sacrifice of family ties, old friendships and worldly goods. Some of them had property and money, others were penniless. But such was the fanaticism instilled into them that those who had means parted with what they had and consented to its division among those who were unprovided for. Most of them reached New York with an absolute equality of worldly possessions, and when they arrived at the Missouri River they were so impoverished as to be at the mercy of the Church authorities. Then began the journey across the Plains and through the canyons of the Rocky and the Wasatch Mountains. Thousands undertook that dreadful migration without animals. Husbands and wives, brothers and sisters drew on foot their own hand carts, which contained their bedding, extra clothing, food and a few agricultural and cooking utensils. They marched in this way fifteen, twenty, sometimes twenty-five miles a day. Often these marches were made without water, often they encamped without water, and spent whole nights awake, tormented by thirst. Their sufferings from extreme heat and cold were frequently fatal. Women pined away by scores. On two trips several hundreds of emigrants perished, and the brutal voices of the guards were heard each morning in the camps calling:—

"How many dead? Hurry up! Turn them out!"

The burials used to be completed by eight o'clock A. M., and the next victims trudged on with the train to fall under the heat of the sun and die before it rose again. Yet still the infatuated creatures advanced to meet the mountain snow storms, which, they had been assured by the Mormon priests, would, while descending all around them, leave a clear space in their front through which they might pass, like new children of Israel, between the drifts of a frozen sea! Though the miracle failed them the failure was explained away and their faith remained. Entering these deserts at last the survivors sustained themselves for weeks upon roots and a scanty supply of corn. They have ever since been almost completely separated from the outside world.

BRIGHAM'S IRON YOKE.

Imprisoned here alike by penury, by the oaths they had taken to the Church and by fanatical devotion to their Prophet, Brigham Young, they accepted a patriarchal government which required more self-sacrifice and unquestioning obedience than had been demanded under any previous theocracy on earth. The Mormon system, as strengthened and established in Utah, placed the people and all their affairs, both spiritual and temporal, under the absolute control of Brigham Young. He denies it in the interview which you recently published, in order to deceive the people of the United States, but it was nevertheless at that time true, and it continues to be true in respect to nearly all Mormons outside of Salt Lake City. In Salt Lake City, too, more than five-eighths of the Mormons continue to acknowledge this allegiance to Brigham Young. He is president, seer, revelator, translator and prophet, and he was then, also, Governor of the Territory and agent in charge of the Indians. Through a line of apostles, high priests, elders, bishops, priests, teachers and deacons he ruled in every household. In the first place he was and is believed to receive his inspirations direct from heaven. No matter what wishes he expressed, no matter what orders he gave, they were received by the people as commandments from on high. There was not, twenty years ago, a household in the Territory the names of whose members, their occupations and their opinions Brigham Young did not know. It is nearly the same to-day. In every settlement there is a presiding bishop, who has under him others called ward bishops, and each precinct of a ward is provided with a teacher, who, together with his assistant deacons, is privileged to visit every house and extract from the inmates confessions far more explicit than those rendered by Catholics to the Catholic priesthood. These teachers and deacons are at once spies and counsellors. What they espy is reported to the Prophet, and what he counsels is conveyed down to them for the guidance of those who are spied upon.

WHAT "COUNSEL" MEANS.

This "counsel" is a formidable thing. The word has been perverted by the priesthood until it has acquired a new meaning. A word of counsel is a word of command. When it comes from Brigham Young or from any of his delegates it is to be "obeyed," no matter what it directs. "To obey counsel," next to avenging the deaths of the prophets, is the most binding oath taken by a Mormon. Therefore, if counsel which is habitually rendered to the people in respect to their farms, flocks, herds, gardens, households and domestic relations extends so far as to direct them to marry, to obtain divorces, to disown children, to remove from one settlement to another, to do anything, at whatever personal risk or cost; it cannot be disobeyed without subjecting the recalcitrant to penalties always burdensome and sometimes atrocious.

"Counsel" has gone and to this day goes still further. It deals not with the affairs only, but the lives of those misguided fanatics. It has made of some of them murderers who have been nick-named "Destroying Angels of the Church"—assassins, who have shed men's blood for no other reason than because they believed what they did to be the will of God as expressed thorough His revelator and translator, who lives in a vulgar adobe seraglio in Salt Lake City. This sounds horrible; no doubt it seems incredible to many readers. But it is a mild statement of truths of which no one can become convinced who does not penetrate into the dark regions of Utah which I attempt to portray.

POLYGAMY AT CEDAR CITY.

The reader is thus partially prepared to attend me into one of the settlements squatted in the shadow of a great foot hill of the Wasatch Range. This settlement is called Cedar City. It was the home or rallying point of the fifty-seven Mormons who participated in the Mountain Meadows massacre. Many of those men still reside here with their families. A notch in the mountains, situated beyond the plain that stretches westward, leads toward the graves and the monument of the victims. The population here is mostly of English extraction. The Bishop, Henry Lunt, is an Englishman, who enjoys three wives and has begotten many children. He keeps the public house, where two wives live with him. Another house, further up the town, contains his third wife and their offspring. The wives at the inn are curiously situated. The first and oldest has borne no children; the second has given birth to five. Two daughters, Henrietta and Eva, are pretty and obliging.

"Now, sir," said the Bishop—whose accent retains strong traces of his birthplace—"let me show you one of the beauties of polygamy. 'Ere's my two wives a livin' in this 'ouse. There's Ellen, my first wife, who never 'ad a baby. Then there's Mary, who's 'ad all these children o' mine. Then there's the two oldest girls, 'Enrietta and Eva—see 'em! I don't suppose you could find more industrious girls anywhere. Well, then, after Mary gave birth to those two she began to feel sorry for Ellen, and she went to 'er and she says, 'Ellen, if ever the Lord blesses me with another child I'll give it to you.' Sure enough, by and by the other child came; that was 'Enry, the boy as you see this afternoon pitchin' the 'ay down to the 'orses. And Mary calls for Ellen and says to 'er, 'Ellen, here's your baby.' And ever since then, sir, Ellen 'as been the mother of that boy. 'E's old enough to know that she isn't actually 'is mother, but 'e looks up to 'er and obeys 'er just the same. And Mary don't interfere about it, and for all practical purposes 'e's Ellen's own child. Now, sir, isn't it beautiful? Can you find in New York any prettier instance than that of sisters dwelling together in unity?"

I was forced to confess to the hospitable Bishop that I couldn't.

This amiable man was absent on a mission when the Arkansas emigrants met their fate, and expresses the utmost regret for that catastrophe. So do his counsellor, Mr. Arthur, and several of his neighbors whose names are down in the black list left by John D. Lee. All these people naively speak of it as an Indian affair, and the rest of their conversation relates to their religion, farms and cattle.

A MORMON ROMP.

The Mormons delight in romps. The evening after my arrival there was a dance at the meeting house. A young German travelling through the country, with a small organ or melodeon in the back of his wagon, had stopped for the night, and obtained the Bishop's leave to furnish music for the ball for a consideration. The Bishop kindly took me over. When we entered the meeting house some thirty or forty couples were engaged in a galop which filled the interior with stifling dust. The young men were in their shirt sleeves, and most of them wore overalls stuck into the tops of heavy boots. The young ladies, whose faces looked scarcely less tanned and freckled than their partners', were attired in calico and danced as if they were about to break their legs. The clatter was tremendous. Some of the dancers adorned the performance with jigs. A cotillion which followed was rendered inexpressibly lively by the gyrations of three or four agile herders. Round dances are generally forbidden, and are never indulged in before a Bishop. I was, therefore, prevented from witnessing the rumored deportment of Mormon maidens in a waltz. On the following day, however, the youngest daughter of my host assured me mischievously that she never missed a round dance when she could get one, and that she could get one as often as she pleased.

A MIDNIGHT MEETING.

Late at night I was accosted near the Bishop's house by a man who had evidently been waiting for me.

"Are you the reporter of the NEW YORK HERALD?" he asked, in an undertone.

"Yes."

"Well, sir, would you like to hear something about our affairs here which won't probably be told you by the Bishop?"

"Anything new or interesting?"

"Will you meet me at half past twelve at that corner? and of course you won't say anything to the Bishop?"

Hesitating a moment I answered that I would meet him if I could, when he turned and left me.

At midnight the man who had invited me was at his post and led me in a direction and to a place which I shall not risk his neck by describing. In the room nine persons were visible by the light of a couple of candles. There were six men and three women, no one of them less than forty years old. All looked anxious and careworn, and one or two faces were extremely disagreeable. I was saluted with restrained civility and offered a seat by a fire. I remarked to my guide that he had brought me to a mysterious meeting and asked a reason for it.

"We heard you were coming, sir," said a grizzly old Mormon in the corner, "and some of us wanted to see you and talk with you. There wasn't any other time but this. If you know anything about matters in this country you must know it wouldn't be safe for us to meet you in this way in the day time. Yonder is a gentleman who will explain better than I can."

The eyes of all in the room were turned toward the person indicated. He was a man of some fifty years. His hair and beard were white, his eyes were gray and fierce, his thin lips quivered and his whole frame as he rose trembled with suppressed excitement.

"We want to say some things to you," said he, "which you ought to know—I mean which the world ought to know. But you must promise that you will not print or tell the names of those you see here or mention the house where you are."

"Since I have had no introduction," I replied, "I am not likely to mention names."

A SAD TALE.

"Very well," said the man. He then proceeded, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows:—"All of us you see here are what is called 'Mormons.' I believe we have all been in the Territory more than twenty years. We all came from England, where we were preached to by Mormon missionaries. When we got here we knew nothing about the regulations of the Mormon Church as established in Utah. Only two of us had received endowments and none of us understood about polygamy. Like all the rest of the people we were nearly starved here, but we did not know at that time that we had been robbed. Brothers and sisters," he asked, "I believe I am right in stating to this gentleman that every one of us before we sallied had household goods or money amounting in value to more than $500."

There was a general murmur of assent.

"Long before we arrived here we were like August sheep, shorn; and here we have been ever since, most of us poverty stricken, none of us receiving a tithe of the advantages and comforts we left behind us, and all of us now pretty nearly despairing. There was a time, not three years ago, when almost every one in this room accepted the privations and injustice which they had to endure, without a protest, and that is still the case with most of the people of this settlement. We begin to feel now as though things ought to take a new shape. Everything Bishop Lunt tells you will be smooth and clean, but you ought to know some of the things we have actually endured."

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

The speaker then went on, in very much the same style as that of speakers on the Mormon Church rostrums, to tell his story. He was followed by others, including two of the women who sat near. It appeared that two men present had been also present at the Mountain Meadows massacre and one of them told this story:—He said that one of the murdered women among the emigrants carried her child in her arms, and, holding it up before her toward a Mormon who advanced upon her, pleaded piteously for its life. The Mormon, whose knife was already red with the blood of several victims, actually spitted the infant upon it and held it, squirming in its death agonies, before the eyes of the fainting mother.

I relate in this connection another incident of the massacre told to S. H. Gilson, who is regarded here as the most valuable detective of Mormon atrocities who ever came into Utah. While the slaughter was going on a young girl of some sixteen years approached one of the Mormon soldiers, a boy about her own age, and, clasping her hands within two or three feet of him, begged him not to kill her. The wretched young fanatic told her he must do as he was commanded. But her face, her tones, persuaded him to relent, and he endeavored to save her. At the moment the boy's father came up behind him with a cocked revolver and ordered the boy to shoot the poor young girl. The youth bravely refused, whereupon the father, reaching with his revolver across the boy's shoulder, shot the maiden dead. At the same moment this vicious specimen of a Mormon parent exclaimed to his son—

"I wish the shot had taken both of you!"

The eldest of the two women present told, among other things, the story of her experience several years ago, when her husband, compelled by sheer penury, left Cedar City for Salt Lake to earn for himself and family a livelihood. At the time the settlement called Cedar City had, in accordance with the "counsel" of Brigham Young, been removed up to its present site, from the protection of a palisade on lower ground farther away from the mountain. A few families continued to reside within the palisade, where this woman occupied a small board house. One afternoon, as she said, she was visited in this lonely dwelling by another woman from the new settlement, who told her that she expected her husband would probably be killed that night.

[I wish to call your readers' attention to a horrible phase of "Mormonism," which is illustrated for the hundredth time by this story.]

DEATH FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

The husband of the visitor was, according to the account, to be put to death because of his disobedience to "counsel" in a case where his freedom of speech threatened the safety of the principal Mormons in the community. The man was already a prisoner. He had told his poor wife of his plight, and she, visiting her friend, announced it to her, and actually, before the expected deed was committed, began to converse about the arrangements for a funeral. More than this, while the two women were talking together a message came by a boy sent by the husband, stating that he was on his way to the place where he expected to meet his death, and giving a direction in regard to the undergarments he was to be buried in. So well understood was it that a death decree thus decided upon was final at that time that the wife did not dare to go anywhere and protest against it. So dulled were and are the sensibilities, passions, affections of the peasantry subject to this priesthood.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

Surfeited with tales like these and with accounts from several who were present of their miserable dull lives I questioned them about their present plans and prospects. Those who deem it true that "Mormonism as it was" does not still exist in Utah will take the following colloquy, which I transcribe from an excellent memory, into their consideration. I addressed the man who first spoke thus:—

"You have told me all those things and you say now you are dissatisfied. I would like to know to what extent you are dissatisfied. Why don't you state your feelings openly? Why don't you and a great many others down here who are grumbling make your grievances known to your bishops and stand up for your rights? In fine, why don't you do as other people do who feel themselves injured and aggrieved—that is, make a fight about it? Why make so secret a matter of a conversation like this? You all look scared and seem afraid to speak of things. I have heard something of Mormonism on my way down South, but I did not think it had made men and women afraid to speak their thoughts and tell what they had to tell openly."

At this the grizzly old Mormon who first accosted me rose from his feet and said:—

"You don't know us yet; you don't understand our circumstances; you don't see how we are fixed here; you can't know how poor we are. We tell you, sir (I believe I speak for all the brothers and sisters here), that we would get out and go somewhere else if we could. How can we do it? We haven't money enough. Why I know lots of the brethren who would go it it wasn't for three reasons. In the first place, nobody but the bishops, their counsellors and a few others have much money here. We never get anything but what we get off from our fields and our gardens to live on. And even if we had the means to emigrate, where should we go and how could we settle down? What assurance would we have that we could earn our livings anywhere outside of Utah? Am I right, brothers and sisters?" said the speaker, turning toward the stove."

There was a general buzz of talk and assent for a few minutes.

A CUTTHROAT JOKE.

"Now, I tell you, sir," the old Mormon resumed, "that we are not going to give ourselves away to you or any other man. You have heard us like a gentleman, and, whatever you find out about us, you aint going to write any names. You are pretty curious about the murdering and all that, that was going on around this place for a long while. You've talked about 'obeying counsel.' I suppose I may as well tell you that it any one of us was 'counselled' to cut your throat before you went out of that door to-night he would do it as sure as you are alive."

This brutal piece of chaff seemed to be grimly approved by those who sat around. Further conversation, of no peculiar interest, lasted until nearly half-past one, when, parting from the singular circle, I repaired, accompanied part of the way by the aged Mormon described, to the gate of Bishop Lunt's house, and thence ascended to my chamber.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S ILLNESS.

For about fifteen years the Catholic Diocese of Newark had as its spiritual head Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, now Archbishop of Baltimore. The news that he is now at a Trappist monastery in La Trappe, France, suffering from mental and physical prostration, was received among his old flock yesterday with feelings of deep sorrow tempered with incredulity. At the cathedral residence in Newark yesterday much surprise was expressed at the news. Rev. Father O'Connor, St. Patrick's parish, said that he did not credit the story that the Archbishop's mind had given way, since when here he showed no mental weakness whatever. It was ascertained from another official source, however, that authority—that when in Newark the Archbishop was exceedingly and unnecessarily nervous about his health, and showed much mental anxiety. He is suffering from Bright's disease. The report that in consequence of the Archbishop's unfortunate condition a coadjutor has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Baltimore is believed to be true. Before leaving for Europe the Archbishop drew his policy of $10,000 insurance policy, and was refused a reinsurance by the Newark company because of his manifest ill-health.

CUSTOM HOUSE GUILLOTINE.

Collector Arthur and Surveyor Sharpe were closeted together all yesterday afternoon conning over the reports made by the respective commissions of their departments, in relation to the contemplated reductions. Their conclusions have not been made public as yet. It is given out, however, that Surveyor Sharpe, having been in Washington, where he consulted with Secretary Sherman on the subject of the removals in his branch of the service, that he protested against the wholesale reduction of the force, as it would cripple the service very much. General Sharpe's representations must have had considerable weight, as he has been referred to the commission of which Mr. John Jay is chairman and ordered to submit to them his statement. In accordance with these instructions General Sharpe will meet Messrs. Jay, Turnure and Robinson on Friday, and settle matters with them. It is understood that the report of the two committees appointed by the Collector and Surveyor, give a schedule of the personnel, divided in three divisions—first the best men, second those of medium or fair capacity, and third the class whose valuable services the government can dispense with.

ARMY REUNION.

Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ENCAMPMENT AND COUNCIL.

Enthusiastic Welcome by the Citizens of Providence.

THE BLOODY CHASM STILL OPEN.

Treason Odious and Memorial Day for Union Soldiers Only.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26, 1877.

The day opened well for the army reunion, but during the morning it was extremely warm. The steamer Rhode Island, from New York, brought General Hartranft and his staff, together with Posts No. 2 and 5 of Philadelphia, the former coming as escort to the Commander-in-Chief and comrades from different sections of the country. Post No. 5 did not remain long, as they took their departure for Lynn, Mass., as was their original intention, to be the guests of the Grand Army in that place. They will, however, be at the Veteran Reunion at Rocky Point on Thursday. The comrades brought their mutilated colors which had seen service on many a hard fought battle field. Post No. 2 was accompanied by a citizens' corps, composed of many prominent citizens of Philadelphia, under the command of D. Stanley Hossinger, the Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania. Soon after the arrival of the boat the comrades sallied up into the city and took a look at their respective quarters. Before eight o'clock they returned to the boat and were subsequently met by Slocum Post, No. 10, and Prescott Post, No. 2, of this city, the former being mounted.

THE RECEPTION.

Before the line started General Burnside made his appearance in the depot, and the Philadelphians honored him with three rousing cheers. The General went on board the steamer and formally welcomed General Hartranft. The Department Commander of the State, Henry J. Spooner, and staff then made their appearance, and were introduced to General Hartranft and staff. Just as the line of march started a detachment of the Marine Artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns in honor of General Hartranft. It was a very feeble effort, and for some reason the report of the guns was not heard a quarter of a mile from the wharf. Carriages were provided for General Hartranft and staff, General Burnside, Henry J. Spooner, Department Commander, and Colonel Turner, Chief of Staff, occupying the first carriage. The march was a brief one, a halt being called in front of the City Hotel, the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief. At various points the distinguished guests were cheered, and much enthusiasm and a very general desire to see Pennsylvania's honored Governor were manifested.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The Grand Encampment and Council of Administration met soon after eleven o'clock at the City Hotel. The following officers were present:—

Commander-in-Chief—John F. Hartranft, Harrisburg.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—J. S. Reynolds, Chicago.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief—Charles J. Buckbee, New Haven.

Surgeon General—Dr. James L. Watson, Brooklyn.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. John F. Lovering, Watertown, Mass.

Adjutant General—Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia.

Quartermaster General—William Ward, Newark.

Inspector General—W. F. Rogers, Buffalo.

Judge Advocate General—W. W. Douglas, Providence.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Maine—J. J. Myrick.
New Hampshire—Levi L. Aldrich.
Vermont—George J. Stannard.
Massachusetts—Jacob Stilloway.
Connecticut—Henry Huss.
Rhode Island—Charles C. Gray
New York—Henry C. Perley.
New Jersey—Joseph C. Lee.
Pennsylvania—E. C. Young.
Maryland—T. W. Dew.
Potomac—George Edgar Corson
Virginia—William Ryder.
Ohio—Thomas G. Boone.
Illinois—J. J. Palmer.
Wisconsin—H. B. Harshaw.
California—C. Mason Kinne.
Minnesota—Albert Scheffler.
Alabama—George E. Spencer.

The Council was in session about one hour, when the veteran associations marched to the hotel and escorted the Commander-in-Chief and the National Encampment to the armory of the Providence Light Infantry, where the encampment proceeded to the transaction of its business. The line of march to the armory was a long one, and the comrades suffered no little from the heat. Arriving at the armory, General Hartranft, in the plain dress of the organization, arm in arm with General Burnside, entered the hall, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The officers of the encampment, together with the City Council Committee, headed by His Honor Mayor Doyle, occupied seats upon the platform.

MAYOR DOYLE'S WELCOME.

As soon as the meeting was called to order Mayor Doyle briefly welcomed the guests as follows:—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC:—As the representative of the people of this city, and by the request of the City Council, I most heartily welcome you at this your annual gathering.

We thank you for coming here, as it enables us to express to you, however humbly it may be, by such hospitalities as we can offer, our high appreciation of the great sacrifices made and the patriotic services rendered by you and those whom you represent, in the preservation of the national government and national flag.

We welcome you as the representative of all those, whereupon they may be, who, in the hour of their country's need, so nobly went to her defence. We welcome you also as the representative of that great host whose lives went out amid the shock of battle or who, on the march, in the camp, in the hospital or prison, or since the struggle closed, have been mustered into the grand army on high.

We congratulate you that on this occasion for the first time in the history of your organization the flag which you preserved is waving over every State in the Union upheld only by the people and government of that state. We invoke for your comrade who has been called upon to guide the destinies of the united the support of every citizen in his patriotic effort to unite in harmony and good fellowship all the people without regard to race or section, and it is our most earnest prayer that when his official term shall close he may retire with the blessings of a happy and united nation from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Oregon.

We also congratulate you upon the great and deserved honor shown by the mother country to your comrade, the great captain of the age. And thus, members of the National Encampment, we welcome you to Providence with the sincere wish of all its citizens that your visit at this time may ever be remembered by you with unalloyed satisfaction.

When Mayor Doyle referred to the treatment of ex-President Grant by the mother country there was loud and continued applause, waving of hats and other expressions of approval, showing clearly that the guest of Great Britain was still held in high regard by the men whom he had so often led to battle.

GENERAL HARTRANFT'S RESPONSE.

At the conclusion of Mayor Doyle's address General Hartranft responded as follows:—

MR. MAYOR—It is a very great gratification to me, as the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, to thank you for the kind manner in which you have received us as the representatives of the people of Providence. From what we have seen since we have arrived and from what we see is to come we thank you most heartily for giving this reception to the representatives of the Grand Army. Every member of the Order who has had the opportunity of coming here has done so with great pleasure, because all of us have served with the soldiers of Rhode Island on almost every battle field of the war. (Applause.) Perhaps that remark applies more especially to me, for the first commander of troops that I met a few days after the call was Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside. (The name of Burnside was received with great enthusiasm, and the veterans rose from their seats and gave him three rousing cheers.) We were both struggling at the wharf at Annapolis, each one trying to get his first report to General Butler. I remember him distinctly. I can see him there as plainly as I can see him now. I served with him during that service and I served with him, I venture to say, in more engagements than any one present, let him even be from Rhode Island. (Applause.) I think that in every engagement in which he had the honor to command I was somewhere near, under his call, and I look forward and back to the services that he rendered to his country as agreat soldier, but still more as a true soldier, as a soldier who was always ready to assume the responsibility, no matter what the fortunes might be. (Applause.)

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SPEECH.

General Burnside being loudly called for after General Hartranft had finished he said:—

COMRADES—We are on the eve of an entertainment which will be much more agreeable to you than any remarks I can make. I can only say I am very glad to see you, and I will have an opportunity to talk to you on the boat in a very few moments; and as you want to do some business, and, coupled with that fact, the committee want you to go on the boat promptly at one, I will not detain you at this time. I bid you welcome as far as I am concerned, and I know all the people of Providence bid you welcome, without regard to party or sect. They are all glad to have you here; they all know that the Grand Army, the Army of the Potomac and various army corps are to have their meetings in their midst, and I am sure it will give great pleasure to them to have you here, and we hope you will go away with happy reminiscences of Providence. (Applause.)

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GRANT.

Department Commander James Tanner, Department of New York, then rose and said:—"According to the engagement as published, our old commander is dining with the Queen of England, and I wish that the Adjutant General be instructed to send the following to him:"—

General U. S. GRANT, care of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Buckingham Palace, London:—

Your comrades, in annual encampment assembled, at Providence, R. I., send heartiest greetings to their old commander, and desire, through England's Queen, to thank England for Grant's reception.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Commander-in-Chief.

The proposition was received with great enthusiasm and the despatch was at once forwarded.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

As the session was to be a secret one General Hartranft politely requested all that were not members to retire. After the departure of the unfortunate the encampment assembled in annual session. The Adjutant General called attention to the fact that the gavel used at the meeting was made from the wood of the rebel ram Merrimack and that the piece of cloth attached was a piece of the flag at the masthead when she went down.

OFFICERS AND DELEGATES.

Roll was then called, and the following officers and delegates reported for duty:—

Post National Officers—Past Commander-in-Chief, Ambrose E. Burnside, 1871-72. Past Senior Vice Commanders-in-Chief, Louis Wagner, 1871-72; Edward Jardine, 1874.

Maine—Representatives—W. B. Lapham, J. M. Andrews.

New Hampshire—Commander, C. J. Richards. Representatives—C. B. Jeunese, S. A. Oliver, W. Pitt Morris.

Vermont—Representative, J. H. Goulding; Alternate, Frederick E. Smith.

Massachusetts—Commander, Horace Binney Sargent; Senior Vice Commander, George S. Evans; Junior Vice Commander, George H. Parker; Assistant Adjutant General, J. F. Meech. Representatives—J. A. G. Richardson, Emerson Stone, J. B. Lamb, Arthur H. Holt, D. O. Judd, E. T. Colby, J. S. Fay, William Watt. Alternates—George C. Fiske, George E. Burgess, Past Department Commander Henry K. Sibley.

Connecticut—Commander, E. W. Dudbrow; Senior Vice Commander, Frank G. Otis; Junior Vice Commander, Charles E. Fowler; Assistant Adjutant General, J. W. Knowlton. Representatives—Charles H. Hawley, Robert B. Kellogg.

Rhode Island—Commander, H. J. Spooner; Senior Vice Commander, F. A. Arnold; Junior Vice Commander, Eli H. Knowles; Assistant Adjutant General, W. H. Palmer. Representatives—Henry R. Barker, Amos M. Bowen. Past Department Commanders—E. H. Rhodes, Edwin Metcalf, Ed. C. Pomeroy, Charles H. Williams.

New York—Commander, James Tanner; Assistant Adjutant General, George B. Squires. Representatives—J. C. J. Langbein (at large), Willard Bullard, N. D. H. Clark, Alexander H. Mulligan. Alternates—Edwin A. Perry (at large), L. A. Lewis, James L. Farley, Joseph Forbes, J. A. Joel. Past Department Commanders—John C. Robinson, Ed. Jardine, John Palmer.

New Jersey—Commander, John Mueller; Junior Vice Commander, William F. Smith; Assistant Adjutant General, F. W. Sullivan; Representatives, C. P. Reicheim (at large), C. H. Roughton; Alternates, J. A. Sproull, W. S. Sulger; Past Department Commanders, William Ward, Charles Burrows, E. W. Davis.

Pennsylvania—Commander, S. Irvin Given; Assistant Adjutant General, John M. Vanderslice; Representatives, David Branson (at large), John D. Bertolette, Robert L. Orr, W. H. Graham; Alternates, Dr. W. H. Jones (at large), W. J. Kramer, Jonas Dyer. Past Department Commanders, Louis Wagner, O. C. Bosbyshell, Howard J. Reeder, Robert B. Beath, A. Wilson Norris, A. A. Purdy, J. W. Latta.

Virginia—Senior Vice Commander, Joseph Walker; Junior Vice Commander, Ed. Daley; Assistant Adjutant General, W. N. Eaton; Representative, Joseph T. Wilson.

Potomac—Commander, A. H. G. Richardson; Senior Vice Commander, George E. Corson; Junior Vice Commander, Harrison Dingman; Representative, C. C. Royce. Past Department Commanders, F. H. Sprague, Benjamin Hawkes.

Ohio—Commander, William Carnshaw; Assistant Adjutant General, Stevens; Delegate, Thomas E. Birney.

HARTRANFT'S ADDRESS.

General Hartranft then delivered the following address:—

COMRADES—At the close of another year we meet to review the past and take counsel for the future. I refer with pleasure to the accompanying reports. They exhibit a most satisfactory progress and healthy condition of the society and prove that its vitality and strength have not been impaired An organization which draws its members from one generation must soon reach its maximum and pass away. The old graves we decorated before were more than we decorated before, but the living have closed the gaps in our ranks, and the Grand Army still presents an unbroken front to its silent foe. Under that enemy's fire our ranks will melt away, and our reserves must, in time, be exhausted. But that time has not yet come; the muster roll is still full. Rising from the mists of battle, the sun of the order still climbs to the zenith, and its splendor is undiminished. The clouds of doubt and distrust have been dispelled, and many who hesitated to join us from suspicion of our motives, or fears of being misunderstood, now swell the ranks of good fellowship, and find delight in the revival of old associations, and comfort in the companionship and support of old comrades. They have never taken part in these encampments without feeling that the society and its members were the objects of misconception and misrepresentation. They have been accused, openly or tacitly, of a desire of parading triumphs, of pushing the soldier into politics, and keep alive feelings of hostility. There is something ludicrous in this seeing in the war a lesson of hate, rather than a lesson of hope. One fact established by the war is inspiriting to every lover of free institutions. It proved that our nation could rely upon the patriotism and fidelity of its people. It solved the problem of a strong free government, abolished standing armies except as a police, and returned to the old days of a nation in arms without falling into anarchy, on the one hand or despotism on the other.

THE CITIZEN AND THE SOLDIER.

It was also taken for granted that the discipline of the camp united the individual for peaceful life. If arms were not promptly laid down and the soldier called for such a belief. But war was an incident of our careers; we were soldiers as part of our duty as citizens. I do not think a man is a worse citizen for having been a good soldier. On the contrary I think he is the better for it. The promptness with which our people took up arms, their courage and fidelity in the field, the ease and alacrity with which they mustered out and the sagacity with which they resumed their civil pursuits, have often been referred to with surprise and admiration. But there is another extraordinary fact not so much admirable and not so widely known. The soldiers of the South, who know the cost of disloyalty and the futility of their principles, have also been the better citizens of that section. It is but just to them to say that they have come to work with accustomed energy and fidelity, having learned to respect the convictions of others and patiently to submit to the will of the majority, while the leaders, on the contrary, political classes of the South have been the non-combatants. The men of war promptly moulded their swords into pruning hooks, and their spears into ploughshares; but the professional men of peace fanned the embers of hate and have labored to keep alive the passions and prejudices of the past. It is evident that the olive branch in the South has been waved around the head of a dove that were surrounded at Appomattox and Greensboro.

LESSON OF THE WAR.

It was not only by the cultivation of individual qualities of the head and heart that we benefited by the war. We learned a lesson of deeper significance. We have passed through the valley of the shadow of death, and see clearer from the mountain tops beyond. The issue of the war was manhood by the life or death of our nationality. We know now where certain doctrines lead; we know the results of certain principles; we are not now to be misled by false lights, nor are we to be lulled into security by the cry of expediency. Yet the progress of mankind does not go steadily and uninterruptedly forward; it has its ebbs and flows, the action and reaction of many forces. What has been gained, fought for and secured may be gradually lost by the negligence, self-interest and the indifference of succeeding generations. Another generation may have to fight over the same ground and for the same objects; but all will not be lost; they will win the easier because it has been once won. Nevertheless, comrades, though this war was fought upon so plain an issue it was fought in faith, in hope and in charity. We entered this contest with a loyal faith in the principles and institutions established by our fathers, we fought for four years animated and sustained by the hope of victory, and we laid down the sword in the hour of triumph "with malice toward none and charity for all." Upon that platform we still stand, loyal to our nation, hopeful of its future and charitable to its foes. On the latter we would impose no restrictions which freemen ought not to endure or ask any submission which freemen ought not to give; we simply ask that they give up the pistol and the lash, concede free speech, a free press and free votes, and submit to the decision of the ballot. More than these we not ask, and the contest will go on, in peace or in war, until they are secured of all men. Our organization, then, is founded upon loyalty to the country. Beyond that it has no political significance. Beyond that it is an association of men, who here participate in the same victories and defeats, who have the same convictions and hopes, common memories and mutual sympathies. It is intended to perpetuate old friendships, to revive old memories, and for the mutual support and assistance of old comrades. In laying down the office to which your partiality has twice called me, I am glad to resign it unimpaired in honor and responsibility, not through any merit of mine, but through the zeal of my fellow officers and the interest and fidelity of all the comrades. Their reports will now be laid before you, and your deliberation and wisdom will devise means for the future usefulness and prosperity of the organization.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

Reports of the adjutant general, chaplain in chief, quartermaster general, surgeon general, judge advocate general and inspector general were presented, received and referred to committees. They show that the Order throughout the country is in excellent condition and are full of encouragement to the comrades. The adjutant general's report stated that during the past year there was added

By muster in	5,514
By transfer	354
By reinstatement	2,525
Total	8,393

Against these figures are:—

Lost by death	326
By honorable discharge	302
By transfer	425
By suspension	6,935
By dropped	2,179
Total	9,268

WHAT THE CHAPLAIN BELIEVES IN.

In concluding his report the Chaplain-in-Chief says:—

I believe in a fraternity which joins in indissoluble union justice and right. I believe in a charity which, while merciful to a conquered foe, does not stultify itself by surrendering the fruits of victory; that never forgets the brightness of that cause which has been made illustrious by the heroic sacrifice of those whose graves should be the shrines of the nation's reverence. I believe in a loyalty that acknowledges one country and one flag, that makes American citizenship honorable everywhere, that calls rebellion a crime, and the penalty of treason death. It is manliness inherited from those who have recruited the grand army of the immortals; it is a manliness which to-day beats in hearts which have known no throb but that of courage, which looks out from eyes that have been unscared by any wrath of war, that can be read upon the flesh it fathers made by shot or shell or sabre stroke, scars that are the insignia

HARVARD---COLUMBIA.

Yesterday's Eight-Oared Shell Race on the Connecticut.

HARVARD THE WINNERS

The Defeated Crew Not Dishonored.

TIME, 21M. 37S.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 26, 1877.

Columbia has been defeated, and the magenta this evening flies above the blue and white. That the Columbias pulled a plucky race must everywhere be admitted. Every man of her eight threw his whole soul into the contest, and although her flag trails in the dust it must be attributed, not to lack of honest, conscientious effort, but rather to the overwhelming superiority of the Harvards. In a four-mile straight away race muscle and endurance, training and long practice in pulling together must tell. In these essentials Columbia was lamentably deficient. Her opponents have had all the benefits accruing from extended training and practice in rowing as an eight, while the Columbias were comparatively fresh in this respect, having never rowed together as a crew until Thursday last. Besides this they failed to receive their boat until Friday, and had not been over the course on "time" until within twenty-four hours of the race. Independent of questions of mere physical superiority these things are of telling effect upon a crew pitted against practised rivals. Columbia's captain is one of the best amateur oarsmen in America, as well as one of the best coaches, but neither his personal skill with the oar nor his experience in handling men could fairly be expected to accomplish much in the limited time before him.

For these reasons, which I have but briefly recited, the friends of Columbia must extend their charity. The boys of the Empire State did their best to uphold its honor. They pulled a gallant race to the very last stroke and lest it by a scarce three lengths—pretty close, sharp work for a four-mile race, won but by thirteen seconds. The friends of the Harvards assert that their favorite pulled inside of themselves and could have lowered the time materially. This is probably true, for it was noticeable that toward the close the Harvard stroke dropped to thirty-three, having commenced at thirty-five, and held at thirty-four over the greater part of the course.

UNPLEASANT WEATHER.

The day was dark and cheerless, with lowering skies and muggy, disagreeable atmosphere, dispiriting in the extreme. Whatever slight enthusiasm may have been manifested early in the forenoon disappeared as the day advanced, and the occasional dashes of rain that fell toward noon had a discouraging effect that was everywhere apparent. In the hotel lobbies and pool rooms groups gathered and discussed the probabilities of the race and the further probabilities of it being rowed in a pelting rain storm.

SPECULATION ON THE RESULT.

The inactivity in the pool rooms was noticeable last night and but one or two sales were recorded, Harvard being the favorite. This morning a similar indifference prevailed on the part of buyers, and the pool men talked themselves hoarse in vain efforts to sell little sixteen-dollar pools—10 to 6 in favor of the Cambridge crew, and with even greater odds.

NOT MANY STRANGERS.

The early trains brought in fair loads of visitors only, but later in the day there was an apparent improvement in their numbers, but not to that extent that had been prophesied and that reasonably might have been expected. Rumors in circulation in the surrounding country to the effect that a postponement had been ordered may have had something to do with checking the attendance, and the appearance of the sky certainly would have given an air of truth to the rumors. Apprehensions of a stiff breeze were, fortunately, not realized. The wind blew steadily from the southward during the early part of the day, and it was feared that if it increased in velocity the result would be a roughness in the vicinity of Pecowsic, at least, that would seriously affect the time.

BEFORE THE CONTEST.

Columbia's crew kept to their quarters during the day, resting for the struggle before them, while the Harvards indulged in no practice other than a short spurt about ten o'clock, not far enough to fatigue them, but only just sufficient to act as a preparation for the afternoon. They fell into an easy, effective stroke, that was gratifying to a few of their backers congregated in the vicinity and encouraging for the struggle close at hand.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEEING.

The arrangements for the spectators were excellent. The grand stand at the finish accommodated fully one thousand persons, and transportation was afforded by numerous excursion trains which left the Springfield depot as often as they could be filled, and hailed directly at the stand. The steamer River Belle, a stanch, fast craft, was provided for the press, the committee and a few others, the number being limited to 150 persons. Her capacity was greater, but the object was to render her light, under a contract made by the owner to keep up with the crews. Other steamers enlivened the scene. The judges' boat, the C. H. Dexter, a stern-wheeler from Hartford; the Yales' pretty steam launch and beautiful row and sail boats and minor crafts that dotted the river in every direction clear along the coast from the start to the finish, and all of which were well filled. Spectators who preferred *terra firma* found abundant room along the four miles stretching downward to Longmeadow, though there was no point of vantage that covered a good, clear view of more than a mile or so. The height of the banks, however, gave a slight advantage at several points. All along the Springfield shore every place affording a view was thronged; the bridges, with their commanding abutments, being sites in special demand.

GETTING READY.

Four o'clock witnessed a temporary burst of sunshine, succeeded soon afterward with the usual dull, leaden skies, but, happily, unaccompanied by rain. The breeze continued light, and at the starting point the surface was no more than prettily rippled. Half-past four was the time fixed for starting. It was sharp five when the Columbias launched their shell, and a few minutes afterward they came sweeping out into position with an easy stroke, followed three minutes afterward by the blue yards from their quarters further up stream. Both crews were cheered as they shot out into the river, and the ladies manifested their enthusiasm in the feminine way with handkerchiefs and parasols, showing the colors of their respective favorites.

THE RACE.

At a few minutes past five o'clock the two crews drew up in position at the starting line, presenting a very widely dissimilar appearance as they sat in their boats. The Columbia men were very ragged looking, owing to the inequality of their height. They did not look hard and trained, and no one could readily see that they were a crew that had not been long together. The Harvards, on the other hand, were the most magnificent set of men that I ever saw in an eight. They were immensely muscular, round barrelled and broad waisted, well browned, and, being evenly matched in height, they looked like so many brothers. Columbia won the toss and took the western side of the river. A misunderstanding arose from the fact that Bancroft imagined that his stakeboat was too far up stream. The mistake occurred from there being a gentle curve in the river at this point, and as the Harvard boat was not pointing directly down stream it seemed as though the sterns of the boats were unevenly placed. They were not, however, and by the time the matter was settled a quarter of an hour had elapsed. At precisely 5h. 22m. 15s. the word "Go" was given. Both crews caught the water together and without any splashing started away down the course. Harvard began with 35 strokes to the minute. Columbia with 30. At once commenced a splendid struggle for the lead. The Harvard men pulled vigorously, but with a long, slow stroke. The Columbias, on the other hand, rowed quickly and nervously, but caught the water in the water with a wicked, vicious cut, which soon showed its effects by sending their boat half a length to the front. This lead they maintained for half a mile. As they approached the old bridge, Harvard, reaching out with a longer stroke, slowly crept up, collared her opponents and then forged ahead. Both crews were pulling very coolly, and, with the exception of an occasional splash from Columbia's bia boat, the form was fairly good. At the end of the first mile the nose of Columbia's shell came quite up to the Harvard stroke. On the first quarter of the second mile the two boats were in most dangerous proximity, harvard edging over toward the western shore and encroaching upon Columbia's water. "Harvard!" twice sang out the referee, and for a moment people held their breath, expecting a foul. Harvard pulled away again, however, and then, reaching out and increasing the length of their stroke very slightly, drew easily away from the other boat and placed clear water between them.

All this time both crews had carefully kept in the middle of the stream so as to avoid dead water and reap what advantage there was to be derived from what is best responded to, but predominated directously, it is supposed) "the mighty current of the Connecticut." There is really but very little current; just enough to prevent dead water in the channel. Up to the mile and a half the Columbia's coxswain had steered a beautifully perfect course, but here he made a serious error. Instead of following the current he laid the head of his boat straight ahead for the opposite shore, while Harvard, following on the curve, passed across the bows of the other shell. Here the gap began to widen, and at the end of the second mile the crimson led by a clear length. All this time Harvard had pulled 35 strokes to the minute, never more, never less. Columbia's stroke was first 30 and then 38. At the end of the second mile it had gone down to 37. Her men were working tremendously, "awe" and "ax!" throwing especial vigor into the stroke, but the pace was telling on them, and the gallant fellows were beginning to look distressed. The stroke, though still rapid and springing, was clipped and buckeling became prevalent. The Harvards, on the other hand, were as still fresh, and were working away as quietly as though in a practice pull. From this point it became evident that the race was all in their hands. Columbia might struggle along as gritily as it pleased, but no efforts that they could make could do anything against the weight, muscle and endurance in the other boat. On the third mile the gap was widened to four lengths, Harvard rowing 34 and Columbia 35. Then Harvard suddenly eased up, and Columbia began to spurt. This closed the gap by about a length, and this interval lasted till the finish. From the beginning to the end Columbia rowed pluckily. They were outmatched, however, at every point, in selection of men, in style and in practice. For a short half mile she made a very brilliant race, struggling splendidly for the lead, and then from that on she had not a chance. To her credit, be it said, that when she crossed the line every one of her men were utterly worn out by the tremendous work they had undergone. No man spared himself, and if pure pluck could have won the race the blue and white would have been victorious. Harvard finished easily and without effort. She slackened her stroke to thirty-three in the last half of the fourth mile and crossed the line rowing well within themselves. The time was 21m. 37s.; Columbia's was 21m. 50½s. This time will be telegraphed to Boston on Friday in the great race. The proof afforded this afternoon that Harvard has a superb crew will cause the race with Yale to be looked forward to with more interest than ever.

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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—THE COMING OF THE IMPERIAL TEAM.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday afternoon, with Mr. N. P. Stanton, president, in the chair. The matter of entertaining the visiting riflemen from abroad, who are expected here this fall, was taken up. After considerable debate it was resolved that a committee of five, consisting of the president and treasurer of the association, the executive officers of the matches and two directors, to be named by the president, shall be appointed, and shall have charge of the international matches, with full power to make such arrangements in relation thereto as they shall consider necessary to make such matches successful.

A resolution was adopted whereby the members of the National Guard, in uniform, are to be allowed, on the Fourth of July, the free use of the Creedmoor rifle ranges, exclusive of the charges for markers.

A letter from Colonel Bodine read, in which he complained that a lot of land won by him in the spring prize meeting of 1874 has been withheld from him by the so-called "firm" that offered the lot to the National Rifle Association to be shot for as a prize. The matter was referred to the secretary, with power.

Lieutenant Colonel Sanford introduced resolutions, which were adopted, to the effect that as the Inspector General of Rifle Practice had authorized certain alterations to be made in the signts of State rifles, the Adjutant General of the State should be addressed by the Board of Directors of the association, requesting that all the sights on the military rifles of the National Guard of the State should be altered to a standard position, and be officially adopted by the State authorities.

Major General Woodward, chairman of the Executive Committee, and Colonel Wingate, with Captain Casey, were appointed by President Stanton to act on the committee created by the resolution providing for the enrollment of the foreign rifle teams, and Sergeant Story was appointed statistical officer for the fall meeting.

Adjourned till the first Tuesday in August.

ROSSMORE RIFLEMEN.

The Rossmore Rifle Association, of Staten Island, held their third meeting at the range on Bennett's farm, Huguenot, yesterday. The firing was at 200 yards. The following are the best scores:—

S. E. Ellis	4 4 4 5 5—22
H. Le Boutillier	4 4 4 4 4—20
H. Mason, Jr	4 5 4 3 4—20
C. C. Ellis	4 4 4 3 3—18

THE SCHUTZENFEST.

The New York Schützen Corps continued their practice yesterday in the pleasant Schützen Park, at Union Hill. The several targets were well occupied, and from ten o'clock A. M. until nearly sundown the crack of the rifle told of the earnestness with which the marksmen were striving to win. Among the many good shots made were those of Mr. William Hayes, of Newark, who, with a Ballard rifle, made a score of 18 consecutive bull's eyes, missing immensely small, followed with 33 consecutive in the black at a distance of 200 yards. The score made by Mr. Fenning of 68 out of a possible 75 was a manly beaten. In shooting at the deer Mr. H. Knebal carried away the left claw, Mr. H. Wersebe the sceptre, Mr. G. Mencken the apple and crown (he was the last king), Mr. F. Wilms the right leg, Mr. W. Bohn the left leg, Mr. C. Mankin the right thigh, Mr. R. Faber the left thigh, Mr. H. Haase the left neck and Mr. G. Dochie the right wing. The attendance was large, and the ladies especially made an appearance that showed appreciation of the manly sport.

To-day, however, will be presented the most interesting portion of the festival, and thousands will doubtless gather to see the crowning of the new king and the various festivities that mark the close of the anniversary of the New York Schützen Corps.

THE LATE DOG SHOW.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB,
NEW YORK, June 25, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I beg to enclose herewith a letter addressed to me, as chairman of the Beach Show Committee of the Westminster Kennel Club, by the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, judge at the recent beach show in this city. Its publication may interest many of your readers.

Yours truly, WILLIAM M. TILESTON.

MR. MACDONA'S LETTER.

CHEADLE RECTORY, CHESHIRE, June 12, 1877.

MY DEAR TILESTON—Now that I have arrived back home, after one of the most delightful episodes of my existence, I write a line to you to express once more my most sincere thanks to the Westminster Kennel Club and, through them, to the great American nation, whose sporting proclivities they so well represent, for the generous hospitality they so kindly extended toward me while their guest. I trust my stay among you may add another link to the chain of affection that should bind in happy union two such cognorous nations as the Columbia's coxswain had steered a beautifully perfect course, but here he made a serious error. Instead of following the current he laid the head of his boat straight ahead for the opposite shore, while Harvard, following on the curve, passed across the bows of the other shell. Here the gap began to widen, and at the end of the second mile the crimson led by a clear length. All this time Harvard had pulled 35 strokes to the minute, never more, never less. Columbia's stroke was first 30 and then 38. At the end of the second mile it had gone down to 37. Her men were working tremendously, "awe" and "ax!" throwing especial vigor into the stroke, but the pace was telling on them, and the gallant fellows were beginning to look distressed. The stroke, though still rapid and springing, was clipped and buckeling became prevalent. The Harvards, on the other hand, were as still fresh, and were working away as quietly as though in a practice pull. From this point it became evident that the race was all in their hands. Columbia might struggle along as grittily as it pleased, but no efforts that they could make could do anything against the weight, muscle and endurance in the other boat. On the third mile the gap was widened to four lengths, Harvard rowing 34 and Columbia 35. Then Harvard suddenly eased up, and Columbia began to spurt. This closed the gap by about a length, and this interval lasted till the finish. From the beginning to the end Columbia rowed pluckily. They were outmatched, however, at every point, in selection of men, in style and in practice. For a short half mile she made a very brilliant race, struggling splendidly for the lead, and then from that on she had not a chance. To her credit, be it said, that when she crossed the line every one of her men were utterly worn out by the tremendous work they had undergone. No man spared himself, and if pure pluck could have won the race the blue and white would have been victorious. Harvard finished easily and without effort. She slackened her stroke to thirty-three in the last half of the fourth mile and crossed the line rowing well within themselves. The time was 21m. 37s.; Columbia's was 21m. 50½s. This time will be telegraphed to Boston on Friday in the great race. The proof afforded this afternoon that Harvard has a superb crew will cause the race with Yale to be looked forward to with more interest than ever.

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FLEETWOOD PARK.

SECOND SPRING TROTTING MEETING—DAN SMITH WINS THE THIRTY-NINE PURSE.

The second spring meeting at Fleetwood Park began yesterday. There was but one trot, the other purse arranged for the day not having filled. The event that came off took five heats to decide which was the best horse of the lot. There were six starters, two of whom were distanced the first heat. The purse was for horses that had never beaten 2:39, and the first heat was won in 2:28½ by a horse called Dan Smith. He is a magnificent son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a granddaughter of imported Trustee. Dan has size, length, strength and speed in quantities to please the most fastidious lovers of such qualities in the horse; and with a little practice at the game he played yesterday afternoon will be a valuable animal in the free for all purses. He is nearly sixteen hands high, a bright bay, and is so finely proportioned and put together that there is no part of him that could be improved.

Between the heats Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt brought his team of trotters on the track and gave them a turn around the course and several times in front of the grand stand. The horses showed speed of an extraordinary quality, and the spectators were highly delighted with the exhibition. It is very creditable to gentlemen like Mr. Vanderbilt, who have fast horses, to give the people a specimen of their quality on days when they are out to see fast trotting. Mr. Vanderbilt's team is probably the fastest in the country, or may be in the world at the present time. He handles them, too, like an expert.

The following are the details of the trot that came off:—

THE TROT.

First Heat.—Dan Smith had his head in front when the word was given for a start, Mary Lamb second, Baywood third, Vulcan fourth, Fancy fifth, The Marquis sixth. Dan Smith and Mary Lamb stuck to the inside all the way around the lower turn, and at the half-mile pole Dan Smith was a neck in front of the mare, the latter one length ahead of Vulcan, who was six lengths ahead of Fancy, Baywood and The Marquis a distance behind. Time 1:12. Going up the hill on the backstretch Vulcan trotted past the others and led two lengths at the three-quarter pole. The race seemed to be beyond a doubt, as he was trotting the easy and complacent air that his driver put on as he came up the homestretch led the spectators to believe that his horse had heaps to spare. To the driver's great surprise, however, Dan Smith began to close on him, and at last he had to resort to the whip. Seeing this Denton used his whip on Dan Smith, and the horse responded nobly, and to the amazement of every one. Dan Smith won the heat by a head. Time, 2:28½. Fancy was third, Mary Lamb fourth, The Marquis and Baywood distanced.

Second Heat.—Weeks then took charge of Vulcan in place of Hanet. Vulcan was away first, Dan Smith second, Mary Lamb third, Fancy fourth. Vulcan took the pole on the turn, and, dashing away, led three lengths at the quarter pole in 36 seconds, Dan Smith second, two lengths in advance of Mary Lamb a length further off. Vulcan kept the gap open around the lower turn, passing that point three lengths ahead of Dan Smith, the latter two lengths ahead of Mary Lamb, who was one length in advance of Fancy. Time, 1:12½. Vulcan trotted steadily in front up the hill and was four lengths ahead of Dan Smith at the three-quarter pole. The latter, however, closed up the daylight gradually on the homestretch, but this seemed to be by sufferance, as there was every evidence that Vulcan could trot a good deal faster had he been compelled to do so. The time of the heat was 2:30. Vulcan won on a jog by a length, Dan Smith second, six lengths ahead of Mary Lamb, the latter a length in advance of Fancy.

Third Heat.—Vulcan had the lead, Dan Smith second, Mary Lamb third, Fancy fourth. The latter broke up soon after leaving the score, and never made an effort afterward to overtake the others. Vulcan led a length at the quarter pole in 36½, Mary Lamb second, Dan Smith third, Fancy far behind. At the half-mile pole Vulcan led two lengths in 1:13¼, Mary Lamb second, ten lengths in advance of Dan Smith, the latter having been kept back for some reason not explained, Fancy fourth. Vulcan continued in front to the end, winning by three lengths on a jog, Dan Smith second, five lengths ahead of Mary Lamb, the latter eight lengths in advance of Fancy. Time, 2:34.

Fourth Heat.—Vulcan was first away, Mary Lamb second, Dan Smith third, Fancy fourth. The latter broke up long before the first quarter was passed, and never afterward in the race. Vulcan led a length at the quarter pole in 38 seconds, Dan Smith second, two lengths in advance of Mary Lamb, the latter ten lengths ahead of Fancy. Vulcan's whole lead was half a length in 1:13½, Dan Smith second six lengths ahead of Mary Lamb, the others far behind. Dan Smith broke on the hill of the backstretch and lost two lengths; but coming again he, after a fine struggle, beat Vulcan up the homestretch and landed a winner by two lengths in 2:31¾. Vulcan was ten lengths ahead of Mary Lamb, the latter two lengths in front of Fancy.

Fifth Heat.—Vulcan had the best of the send-off, Dan Smith second, Mary Lamb third, Fancy fourth. Going to the quarter pole Dan Smith broke up and Vulcan led three lengths at that point, Mary Lamb second, two lengths ahead of Dan Smith, Fancy far behind. Time, 37 seconds. At the half-mile pole Vulcan was two lengths in front of Mary Lamb, the latter about the same distance ahead of Dan Smith. Time, 1:14½. Going up the hill of the backstretch Dan Smith trotted gamely, and passing Mary Lamb challenged Vulcan, and after a very close struggle finally passed him and won the heat by half a length in 2:36½. Mary Lamb was eight lengths behind, Fancy distanced.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK—SECOND SPRING MEETING.—FIRST DAY, Tuesday, June 26.—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:39; $500 to the first, $250 to the second, $150 to the third and $100 to the fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Starters.

Israel Denton's b. g. Dan Smith	1	2	2	1 1
G. Haner's b. g. Vulcan	2	1	1	2 2
W. E. Week's b. m. Mary Lamb	4	3	3	3 3
G. W. Fitzwater's b. m. Fancy	3	4	4	4 4
E. B. Hall's b. s. The Marquis	dis			
H. C. Woodnut's b. g. Baywood	dis			

TIME.	*Quarter.*	*Half.*	*Mile.*
First heat	36¾	1:12	2:28½
Second heat	36	1:12½	2:30
Third heat	36½	1:13¼	2:34
Fourth heat	38	1:13½	2:31¾
Fifth heat	37	1:14½	2:36½

LONG BRANCH RACES.

An extra race of three-quarters of a mile for all ages will be run on Saturday next at Monmouth Park, and on the 4th of July an extra race of mile heats over hurdles will be added to the regular programme. B. G. Bruce, who is to manage the races, arrived on Monday from Kentucky, and he is quite busy in getting ready for what seems a most excellent meeting. There will be as many horses at Monmouth Park as there is stable room for, and all the fields will be large.

THOROUGHBRED SALES IN KENTUCKY.

A. KEENE RICHARDS' HORSES UNDER THE HAMMER.

LEXINGTON, June 26, 1877.

The fifth annual sale of the thoroughbred yearling colts and fillies of A. Keene Richards came off in front of Brown's livery stable, near the Phœnix Hotel, this afternoon. P. C. Kidd was the auctioneer. The attendance was large, but the prices that the yearlings were knocked down for were less than was expected, as the lot were very choice. The following is a list of those sold, with the buyers and the prices fetched:—

No. 1—A bay filly, foaled May 8, 1876, by War Dance, dam Eliza Davis; T. G. Moore..... $182
No. 2—Chestnut colt, foaled April 24, 1876, by War Dance, dam Sister of Charity; A. Swigert..... 80
No. 3—Bay filly, foaled May 4, 1876, by War Dance, dam Bertha; T. G. Moore..... 85
No. 4—Chestnut colt, foaled April 22, 1876, by War Dance, dam Pennsylvania; A. A. Hancock..... 220
No. 5—Chestnut filly, foaled March 25, 1876, by War Dance, dam Sue Dougherty; R. A. Johnson. 245
No. 6—Chestnut colt, foaled May 18, 1876, by War Dance, dam by Uncle Vic; John Wesson..... 60
No. 7—Bay filly, foaled May 18, 1876, by War Dance, dam Date Tree; T. G. Moore..... 78
No. 8—Chestnut filly, foaled May 27, 1876, by War Dance, dam Ballet; Brown & Hancock..... 200
No. 9—Bay colt, foaled May 2, 1876, by War Dance, dam Experiment; John Walsh..... 550
No. 10—Bay filly, foaled May 25, 1876, by War Dance, dam by Nelson; James Ferguson..... 350
No. 11—Bay filly, foaled April 14, 1876, by War Dance, dam by Knight of St. George; L. A. Hitchcock..... 110
No. 12—Bay colt, foaled June 10, by War Dance, dam Dewberry; James Nutter..... 100
No. 13—Bay filly, foaled March 23, by War Dance, dam Alexanora; J. B. Pickett..... 235
No. 14—Chestnut filly, foaled April 11, 1876, by War Dance, dam Gossip; J. B. Pickett..... 305
No. 15—Bay filly, foaled March 27, 1876, by War Dance, dam Miss Gray; John Jackson & Co..... 210
No. 16—Chestnut filly, 2 years old, by War Dance, dam Wagonette; L. A. Hitchcock..... 100
No. 17—Bay colt, 2 years old, dam by imported Knight of St. George; J. W. Samuel..... 110
No. 18—Bay gelding, 2 years old, by War Dance, dam Gossip; John Hardesty..... 155
No. 19—Bay filly, three years old, by Melbourne, Jr., dam by Uncle Vic; G. D. Wilson..... 80
No. 20—Bay gelding, three years old, by War Dance, dam Miss Gray; J. H. Cooper..... 50
No. 21—Chestnut filly, four years old, by War Dance, dam by Solferino; J. T. Redmon..... 110
No. 22—Bay mare, foaled 1870, by The Knight of St. George, dam by Alexander Churchill; James Samuels..... 75
No. 23—Bay mare, foaled 1868, by The Knight of St. George, dam Eagle; Charles Taylor..... 75

A VACANT CADETSHIP.

There is at present a vacant West Point cadetship at the disposal of Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Congressman from the Third district, his appointee of a few months since having failed to pass examination at the academy. He will receive applications from boys of the Third district up to the 10th day of July. Mr. Chittenden is staying at Guilford, Conn.

PALLONE.

An Exhibition of the Italian Game of Ball.

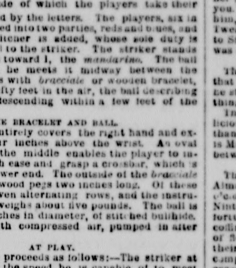
THE WOODEN BRACELET.

Strength and Agility of the Players—How They Bat and Score.

The field bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, Fourth and Madison avenues, was yesterday the scene of an exciting game of pallone. The field is not yet perfected, but sufficient had been done to justify the promoters of the game in venturing an exhibition, or "rehearsal," as it was called in the cards of invitation issued to the press and a number of influential citizens and distinguished foreigners. The exhibition given yesterday—which, though, according to experts who witnessed it, was not handsomely played—is sufficient to insure the success of the exotic game. At times the play is intensely exciting to players and spectators alike, and now and then, when for several consecutive bats the ball was knocked 150 feet from the striker, the applause of the audience was most emphatic. The players are all handsome men and display a perfection of physical development. Great brawn and catlike agility are necessary to the successful player of the game, and in both these requisites the six men who played yesterday are pre-eminent.

THE GAME.

The following diagram of the field and the accompanying explanation will serve to make the description of the game intelligible to those who have never witnessed it:—



The distance from A to B is 224½ feet and that from C to D 60 feet. The line C D divides the field in half, and on either side of which the players take their places as indicated by the letters. The players, six in number, are divided into two parties, reds and blues, and a *mandarino* or pitcher is added, whose sole duty is to deliver the ball to the striker. The striker stands at A, and he runs to B and back again. The ball is delivered, and he meets it midway between the points and strikes with *bracciale* or wooden bracelet, often sending it fifty feet in the air, the ball describing a wide arc and descending within a few feet of the opposite limit.

THE *BRACCIALE* AND BALL.

The *braccialé* entirely covers the right hand and extends three or four inches above the wrist. An oval opening through the middle enables the player to insert his hand with ease and grasp a cross-bar, which is adjusted at the lower end. The outside of the *braccialé* bristles with boxwood pegs two inches long. Of these pegs there are seven alternating rows, and the instrument completed weighs about five pounds. The ball is five and a half inches in diameter, of stitched buckhide. It is elastended with compressed air, pumped in after each inning.

AT PLAY.

Play opens and proceeds as follows:—The striker at A rushes with all the speed he is capable of to meet the ball tossed toward him by I. He whirls his right arm with the *braccialé* upon it, strikes the ball and sends it in a beautiful curve high above and across the line C D. The players on the other side, who are armed with the same bracelet as the man at A, meet and hit the ball back, for if it strikes and rolls on the ground the striker's side counts one. If the ball bounds but once it is allowable to bat it back again whence it came. If the fielding party should manage to knock the ball back beyond the line marking the bat of the batter's side and it fall flat and be not returned the fielders count one. The batting party at A has great advantage in the game, for if he be skilful he can bat the ball in close to the high dead wall erected along the line KL, so that his opponents are unable to bat it back. To equalize the advantages the blues and reds alternate positions every second game, so that no decided benefit may fall to either side on account of location. Each fail of the ball counts one point for the party which struck it last, and when either side scores four points a game is won.

THE SCORE.

In the sixth game yesterday the play was magnificent. The reds opened the game with Guiseppe Cipollini at A, Egidio Maestrelli at B and Damaso Maestrelli at G. The blues were distributed as follows:—Amadeo Beront at F, Domenico Martini at E and Giovanni Vespignani at D. Cipollini struck the ball a tremendous blow and sent it in the direction of F, where Baroni met it before it struck the ground and sent it back in the direction of G, where Damaso Maestrelli struck it on the fly and sent it back again to Baroni at F. Baroni, thinking that if he sent the ball down to Damaso at G it might be returned, sent it averaging in the direction of H, where Egidio Maestrelli, a brother to Damaso, met and returned it to Martini at E. Martini batted it back for a score, and but for the agility of Cipollini, who, running down between G and H, struck it, it would have fallen flat. The momentum acquired in the run, coupled with the great strength of Cipollini's arm, sent the ball beyond reach and a point was scored for the reds. At the play by Baroni at F, who took a ball direct from the *braccialé* of Cipollini and sent it into the field of the reds, out of reach of any of the players, scored one for the blues. Twice Maestrelli (Damaso) at G drove the ball beyond the reach of the blues after they had returned it to their field, whence Cipollini had sent it. Another score for the blues and the game stood:—Blues, 2; reds, 4. In the last inning of this game a magnificent bat by Cipollini, who knocked the ball into the angle formed by the floor of the field and the fence K L, between the guns C and F, secured the game for the reds. Sixteen games were played yesterday, and the following is the score:—

Reds..... 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—8
Blues..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—5

Owing to the approach of darkness the deciding game was not played.

BASEBALL.

THE HARTFORDS BEAT THE BOSTONS AND WIN FIRST POSITION.

The first position in the contest for the league championship had been held by the Boston club during the opening of the season up to yesterday, when it was handsomely wrenched from their grasp by the Hartfords, of Brooklyn, in a closely contested game on the Boston grounds. Following is the score of yesterday's game in Boston:—Tied in the ninth inning somebody kicking the floor. She put her head out of the window and called the officer, who entered the place and found a man stretched on the floor, apparently in a drunken stupor. He was carried off to the station house, where he was entered on the blotter as an unknown drunken man. The prisoner was carried into a cell and locked up. In the night he came to, and then a row commenced.

Hartford	0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0—4
Boston	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

At Chicago the champion Chicagos defeated the St. Louis club with apparent ease, winning by the following score:—

St Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago	0 0 4 2 0 2 0 2 1—11

In a ten-inning game at Fordham the Rose Hills defeated the Witokas, of Brooklyn, by a score of 10 to 9.

The Volunteers defeated the Washingtons, of this city, at Poughkeepsie by a score of 12 to 1.

At Lookport the Rochesters, of Rochester, defeated the Buckeyes, of Columbus, Ohio, by the score of 7 to 5.

To-day the Hartfords and Louisvilles play on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

O'LEARY'S CHALLENGE.

CANDIDATES WILLING TO ACCEPT THE CONDITIONS OFFERED.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Noticing in to-day's HERALD that P. L. Van Ness, of No. 179 Broadway, has accepted to undertake one part of the walking match against O'Leary, in his six days' walk, I am willing to join him in his undertaking to compete for the prize offered. Yours very truly, JACOB WOOD, No. 212 Bowery.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Every Sunday morning the Union News Company will run an early passenger train, leaving Hunter's Point at 4:30 A. M., on the Long Island Railroad, whereby the HERALD can be obtained in every town on the line of the various roads as far as Greenport by 8 o'clock in the morning at FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
Any overcharge for the HERALD in any part of Long Island on Sundays if reported will meet with prompt attention. This train makes a special trip Wednesday, July 4.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 178

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNKNOWN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—CHARGED AGE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—CROSS AND CRESCENT.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—SMIKE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—GOUGE'S BENEFIT.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.

The HERALD *will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.*

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, possibly with light showers.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market continued stagnant and without interest, except the weakness in railroads caused by the decline in Michigan Central. Gold opened at 105⅜ and closed at 105⅛. Government and railroad bonds were lower. Money on call was easy at 1 a 2 per cent.

DESPATCHES FROM THE COAL REGIONS announce another murder by the Molly Maguires. The scaffold will have to be again erected if Molly Maguirism is to be crushed out.

THE ALDERMEN have agreed to allow the small boy full liberty to burn, blast and blow himself and his friends into eternity on the 3d and 4th of July. Life and property have no rights which the Aldermen and the small boy are bound to respect.

STARTLING REVELATIONS are promised in the case of the defunct American Popular Life Insurance Company. There is reason to believe that the company was practically bankrupt four years ago, but its officers were expert accountants and managed to show balances which existed only in imagination.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THOMPSON has begun the work of reform in the navy yards. In future no appointments or discharges shall be made for purely political reasons, and no political assessments will be allowed. Existing laws and regulations, to be sure, command all these things to be done, but they have been ignored for the purpose of helping the party and carrying close Congressional districts. Democrats violated the law as well as republicans. The administration evidently means that we shall have civil service reform in fact as well as in name.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT of Baltimore, Colonel Wilkins, refuses to be removed by the President and is supported in his determination by what is known as the Creswell wing of the republican party in Maryland. He was an extreme republican during the war, going so far as to offer a resolution in the Legislature prohibiting Marylanders who joined the Confederacy from returning to the State. The whole thing is simply a quarrel between the two State factions in the republican party, Thomas, who has been selected as Wilkins' successor, being a member of what is known as the Fulton ring. It is purely a fight for patronage.

MORMON INIQUITY.—Our correspondent, who has been instructed to investigate and expose the crime and iniquity of Mormonism, sends a graphic letter, printed this morning, descriptive of a journey into the comparatively unknown, and unexplored parts of Southern Utah. The unfortunate victims of Brigham Young's duplicity who have been induced to settle there are, it appears, held by him in the most galling bondage—a bondage from which there is hardly a means of escape. They are to all intents and purposes the slaves of Young—slaves in soul as well as body. The horrors of Mormonism are in some measure mitigated in Salt Lake City, but in the country through which our correspondent is making his perilous journey the twin relic of barbarism is seen in all its deformity.

THE WEATHER.—The disturbances that have passed over so large an area of the West have caused considerable damage to the crops. A very general rainfall has saturated the ground and caused the overflow of the rivers in some sections. The tornado winds that have attended the heavy rains have prostrated growing grain and destroyed a good deal of timber. In the Illinois vine district, our despatches state, a vast amount of damage has been done, which will materially affect this year's grape crop. The depression which on Monday was central between the Mississippi and the Missouri has already reached the Middle Atlantic coast as a barometric trough. Its eastward movement developed several heavy storms, one of which passed last evening over Pennsylvania and New York States. We experienced its effects in the city toward night in heavy rain and a decided fall of temperature after midnight. The low barometer which reached the Nova Scotia coast at the latter end of the week was attended by violent winds in that region, which caused considerable damage to the fishing fleet. The rains yesterday extended northward from Tennessee and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. Quite a heavy local fall occurred in Eastern Texas. The pressure is now highest in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and is lowest in the lower lake region and Middle States. The pressure is rising on the Pacific coast. The differences of temperature were very marked on the Atlantic coast northward from Sandy Hook and favored the development of such storms as passed northeastward during the evening. The weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, possibly with light showers.

The Herald and the Partisans.

We learn from various authentic sources that the political course of the HERALD displeases most of the prominent and influential democratic and republican politicians. Some of them do not hesitate to speak of our journal as a detestable and disorganizing sheet; they complain that its hand is against every man—meaning that it impartially exposes the schemes of the politicians of both sides; and they assert that it recklessly tries to break up parties, and leads the people not only to distrust, but even to despise their political leaders. They point out, with bitterness, numerous instances in which the HERALD has brought to naught their designs, and they complain that nobody can tell a week or even a day beforehand which party it will next attack.

We admit, with pride, that this is all true. Judged from a partisan point of view the HERALD no doubt is, as it always has been, and always means to be, a purely mischievous and mischief making journal. We confess frankly that no party leader of either side ought to put his confidence in it, for it is pretty certain to trip up his heels the first time he is in the wrong. As a party organ it is, to use a piece of political slang, an extremely "unsafe" journal, and deserves the severest denunciations of the "war horses." It must always be alike odious to democratic and republican managers—and this because it is really the organ of another and far more important class—the people, namely.

The HERALD is the organ of the independent voters, and the independent voters are the natural enemies of the war horses and machine politicians. The HERALD'S duty is to defend the rights of the people against the plots and schemes of the partisans; hence it exposes the self-seeking of political managers of both sides, and it is quite natural that these should hate it and watch it with constant alarm. These gentlemen regard a newspaper as one of the tools of their trade. When a man sets up in politics his first object is to lay in a newspaper, just as when another man sets up as a burglar he begins by buying a kit of jimmies and skeleton keys. With the help of an organ he scatters abroad political misinformation, and appeals to the fears, the resentments, the prejudices of the people, in order to turn these to his own use. Hence politicians regard a public journal as properly an organ of the opinions of one party or the other, and when they find one which bears no such allegiance they resent its existence as something out of the natural order of things; as disorderly and dangerous. Faithfulness to party is their highest ideal of public virtue, and they cannot see with patience a man or a journal supporting or opposing now one and now the other side, as either is right or wrong. It seems to them inconsistent.

We need not tell our readers that the HERALD has no sympathy with these narrow views of the functions of journalism or the nature of public virtue. The newspaper, in our view, is bound to give its readers the news, all the news, impartially and correctly. Thus it enables them to form a judgment of their own on public affairs. In its discussions its true aim should be to help the public to a correct opinion, and it is bound always, and at all hazards, to defend the public interest; the rights, the security and welfare of the people. But if it does this it must necessarily attack and expose all who endeavor to subordinate public to private interests; and it will be hated and will be denounced as inconsistent by all who find themselves thus opposed. To-day it praises and supports a public man or party for a sound and patriotic course; next week or next month it attacks him for a blunder or a selfish scheme. To him it is certainly a demoralizing journal; by the great public, whose interests it defends, it is seen to be entirely consistent, and it is because the public has learned to trust the HERALD, because it knows it to be fearless and faithful to the country's interests, that its support is so eagerly sought and its opposition is so greatly feared and bitterly resented by the partisan politicians.

We have often expressed the belief that American journalism would presently rise above the "party organ" level, and that all journals whose conductors hoped to exercise a real and lasting influence upon public affairs would liberate themselves from party trammels. This reform goes on more slowly than is desirable, but it is a fact universally recognized that the journals of real and wide influence in the country, whose opinions are looked for and whose favor is most anxiously desired by the politicians, are precisely those which are most conspicuously independent of party allegiance. It is even true that a party organ gains in influence in the degree in which it shows itself possessed of courage to resist on occasion the dictation of its political masters.

It is not the office of an independent journal to interfere in party nominations or policies. It cares not which party succeeds, but it demands a sound policy, a patriotic course, from both sides. It condemns bad nominations and foolish policies, it praises and supports wise, patriotic and sound conduct, no matter on which side these are found. A journal which faithfully does this service presently secures a strong and lasting hold on the public confidence; it has not only a wide but an attentive audience; it wields an influence on public opinion which the partisan politicians very rightly fear, because it either compels them to right conduct or leads the people to punish them for wrongdoing. There was hardly ever a period in our history when the influence of the few really independent journals in the country was so great or so important as during the last eventful and exciting year, and there never was a time when the independent press had so powerful a hold upon the public mind. It moderated the extreme and dangerous partisan fury; it compelled both parties to abate something of their unpatriotic designs and preposterous pretensions; and it is not extravagant to say that the few independent journals really saved the country from the calamity of a civil war, to which the partisan sheets of both sides vehemently egged it on.

Thus the HERALD last year opposed and denounced the gross and unconstitutional federal interference in Southern elections, and at once incurred the hatred of the republican politicians. It censured next the silly threats of resistance by Northern democrats, and of course was denounced by these imbeciles. It demanded the formation of an electoral commission to decide peaceably and in an orderly manner the disputed election, and behold, once more the republican politicians abused us. But the commission being formed against the opposition of the republican demagogues, the HERALD insisted that its verdict should be accepted as final, and the democratic demagogues took once more their turn to spitefully attack us. Both sides declared the HERALD inconsistent; but the great public, the people, the body of independent voters, who are not seeking office, but who want peace, constitutional government, order and decency—these knew that the HERALD was consistent throughout; that its object was to prevent the demagogues of both sides from plunging us into a disgraceful civil struggle. And we may as well say that the independent voters have been faithful to their organ; we are not dissatisfied with them.

Then came the new policy, denounced by the leaders of both parties, heartily approved at once by the HERALD and other independent journals, and by the mass of the people. The politicians, democratic and republican alike, hate the President's policy because they see that it gives the country peace and brings forward new and important questions. The party organs of both sides tamely follow the lead of their masters. Once more the independent press speaks the voice of the people, who do not care what becomes of parties, but look to the welfare of the whole country. The two parties are dead. The President's wise and patriotic policy knocked the life out of them. There are still a parcel of political ghosts materializing here and there about the country, and as they glide out of their cupboards they make faces at the HERALD. But making faces will not save them.

Progress of the War.

The great feature of the war news to-day is the bombardment of Rustchuk, the cover, of course, to ulterior operations; for it is not even necessary to give the Russians credit for humanity or any other quality than economy in order to understand that they are not wasting powder for the sake of the destructive effect of their gunnery in this wretched Turkish town. There can be little doubt that this bombardment is a cover to another passage of the Danube which has been actually made by the Russian right at Rahova. Evidently, however, the Russians have poured so hot a fire upon Rustchuk that the people there may have felt for some hours as uncomfortable as all the people of the wretched Bulgarian villages felt last year under the operation of the favors of the bashi-bazouks. If people happen to remember the events of last year it will be found difficult to get up any extensive sympathy over the fact that the Turks now have reason to know how it is themselves. In fact, it will be rather amusing to note their grimaces, and certainly the appearance of the Turk in the *rôle* of an injured innocent, holding up his hand and calling upon the world to come and witness the inhumanity of the Russians is droll. In Ardahan they say the Russians committed great outrages, and now they have gone so far in the bombardment of a city that the tender-hearted, pitying Turk has actually let everybody out of the prisons rather than keep them there exposed to the Russian fire. It is rather bad for the Ottoman record in the article of mercy that it never yet benefited anybody but a few rogues in jail; while all the world knows that a bombardment, though it is a noisy and unpleasant infliction, is a mild misery compared to what would be endured by the people of any Russian town that should find itself at the mercy of any Ottoman commander. Our despatches show that the number of Russians now in the Dobrudscha and pushing forward against Tchernavoda is thirty thousand. If that is a diversion for the operation of crossing the river above Rustchuk it must certainly accomplish its purpose of attracting to itself a considerable share of Turkish attention. The feeling against Redif Pacha, the Minister of War, is certainly on the increase in Constantinople, and another revolution is the imminent result.

The Two Dorsheimers.

New York is happy in the possession of two Dorsheimers. One publicly exalts poor Mr. Tilden to the skies as the noblest and wisest of mankind; the other privately describes him as no better than a blunderer and even speaks of his "physical appearance," but allows him to be "an interesting person" with a bad habit of procrastination.

New York staggered under one Dorsheimer; what will it do with two? It is dreadful to think of. Let us hope that there are not two, after all. Let us hope that there are two single gentlemen rolled into one. Let us hope it is a case like that of Mr. Orator Puff, who had two tones to his voice. But we hereby give notice that if New York shall be found to contain two Dorsheimers we will immediately lend one to the New Jersey republicans to run for Governor if Mr. Robeson should decline.

Did we hear somebody say that the democratic party is not dead?

Tornadoes and Rains.

All the region west of the Alleghany Mountains and northward of Tennessee, but chiefly the Lower Ohio Valley and the trans-Mississippi States, has suffered during the past two days from violent tornadoes and an extraordinary rainfall. These disturbances are due to the remarkable differences of temperature that have prevailed in the districts affected, and to enormous evaporation which has been in progress over extensive heated surfaces. Such a succession of tornadoes within so short a period has not been experienced for many years. They have been exceptionally violent and destructive, chiefly to growing corn and timber. Our reports from many points in the West give the local effects, and it is to be feared that agricultural interests will suffer seriously in consequence.

The President in Boston.

This thing is really going too far. The Tammany Society, a defunct political organization of this city, materialized long enough the other day to entreat the country to be on its guard against "the craft and unscrupulous methods" of President Hayes, and the republican "soreheads" have been denouncing him for three months for his Southern policy. There is a general howl about the new civil service orders too. And yet not only Boston, but apparently a considerable part of New England, turned out yesterday to welcome the President. It is too bad. A great crowd, delighted to see the President; a procession marching through streets decorated with flowers; the whole population in the streets with enthusiastic shouts; a big hall full of people anxious to shake hands with the President and his Cabinet; a cordial welcome also everywhere to "that rebel fellow Key."

Is it not about time for the republican "soreheads" to come in out of the cold? What is the use of standing out there?

Columbia's Race with Harvard.

Instead of being behind at the start Columbia yesterday dashed away with the lead, held it all the first half mile, relinquished it most reluctantly in the next, steered well, and hung doggedly to her adversary over all the rest of the course. True to her traditions, she rushed her stroke at once up to thirty-nine and did not drop more than two a minute throughout the entire work. This was probably the best thing she could have done. First, because she never was so good at a long, slow stroke as at this sharp, rattling one. Second, because if a show of leading was to be made at all the place for it was in the first half mile. Indeed, had she ever before pulled an eight-oared race it is doubtful if she would have relied on her swift stroke yesterday. For a four or six, rid of every ounce of superfluous weight, it is excellent, and admirably adapted to lithe, springy and rather lightly built men, such as many of her best oars have been—such as Captain Goodwin is to-day. But for lugging a large and ponderous craft over a long distance, and with nine men aboard—one of whom is always a passenger throughout the hot, trying work—the careful, measured stroke, far forward and back, and slow in the recover, is the one to win. Yesterday's work hardly showed this, because the only crew in fit condition to race had a mere walk over and nothing to draw it out. But when, on Friday, that crew meets one which will drive or lead it over every inch of the first three miles, if not of the whole four, then the full force of this will be all the plainer.

The HERALD on Monday said that Harvard could win by a quarter of a mile; but that if she knew what she was about she would make it only half a length, or maybe by a foot of clear water. The result makes the justice of that estimate apparent to all. A crew as plucky as one could wish to see, but untrained, utterly unused to their boat, to the distance and to each other, had to meet larger, older and much heavier and more powerful men, who had seen months of work together, under a captain familiar with eight-oared racing, and of exactly the sort of work which would tell in yesterday's struggle. The result could not be different from what it was. Now all may see that Columbia had no real belief that she could win, thoroughly creditable as was her effort, considering all the circumstances. But if she could prevail on her rival to row her at all, then, if beaten, she could be sure that that rival would not decline her challenge for next year. If, again, any possible thing had brought her the victory, she could not remain unchallenged in 1878 by Harvard. Either event would put her in the company she sought, and so, not by better rowing, but by better generalship, she has gained the point that Cornell might have gained, that Cornell should have gained, but that Cornell has not gained.

Red Tape and the Indians.

One of the principal reasons why red tape in Washington is more dangerous to settlers near the Indian frontiers is this, that citizens who emigrate to those regions know the nature of the Indians, and would, if left alone, do as the pioneers of American civilization did, and take ordinary risks of property and life only. But now the condition of the West is wholly different from what it was in the time of Boone and his fellows, who penetrated the wildernesses of Kentucky and Ohio. Now the government guarantees every citizen protection, just as much in Idaho as in New York. It sells the emigrant lands, encourages settlements and undertakes to govern our Indian population and keep in subjection the wandering savages. For this purpose it builds and garrisons forts, keeps a standing army in the West and expends every year millions in providing for the Indians. It is natural that the emigrant should trust the honor of so great and powerful a government, and should fearlessly depend upon its promises to protect himself and his family from the savage.

But how is the promise kept? Let the recent massacres in Idaho make answer. Again the settlers have been betrayed by the government, which failed to give the protection it promised. Worse than this, after the country has been shocked by the murders in Idaho, it has refused to send troops enough to defend the women and children who were spared, but who are now in danger of fates worse than death. There is no authority under the law, it is coolly said, by which the government can send a part of its army to their assistance. If another dreadful calamity should happen it will not be to the Indian savages that the country will turn with wrath, but to the officials in Washington, who have so tied up our troops in red tape that the army is almost useless for the very purposes for which it is created and maintained.

A Gloomy View.

Some of the Philadelphia office-holders declare plumply that the President's civil service order will kill the republican party. It seems to us they take a needlessly gloomy view of the situation. The party is dead already. The poor thing is out of its misery; its sufferings are over. But if any one in Philadelphia is going to write an obituary notice of it he should call attention to the fact that the republican party was never so vigorous as in the days when it had no office-holders. Perhaps it will revive when it gets rid of them again.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

The vitality of the Grand Army of the Republic is shown by the fact that, though twelve years have passed since the war ended, and nearly that time since the society was created, it now has an organization extending through nearly all the Northern States, and including many thousands of Union soldiers. No decrease of enthusiasm was shown in the meeting of the National Encampment at Providence yesterday. The parades, dinners and festivities generally were in strong contrast with the sufferings and hardships these veterans had undergone in the tented field, and they are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the reunion. The speeches of Commander-in-Chief Hartranft and of General Burnside were appropriate and eloquent, and a peculiar illustration of the changed relations of this country with England was furnished by the telegram sent by Governor Hartranft to ex-President Grant, "care of Queen Victoria." We trust Her Majesty saw that it was delivered promptly, for such courtesy would strengthen the friendship existing between the two nations. It is well that the heroic deeds of the war should be recalled, and that the men who shouldered the musket in the dark days of the Republic should meet to celebrate its prosperity, and in all these respects the proceedings of the National Encampment have the approval of the public. The fear that it would become merely a party organization has been dissipated by experience, for its influence upon politics has been slight, especially of late years, and many Union veterans are not members of the Order. Danger from such a society is chimerical, for the American soldier could never betray the principle for which he fought. Yet the most harmless of organizations may be diverted from its proper ends, and this was the case when the resolution was adopted yesterday, declaring that Decoration Day was intended to perpetuate the memories of Union soldiers only. It is too late, twelve years after the war to indulge in this spirit, and we are glad to believe that the mistake of a moment will not be indorsed by the majority of the members of the Grand Army, certainly not by the majority of the Union soldiers, nor by the American people.

New Jersey Politics.

Some republicans in New Jersey propose, it seems, to nominate ex-Secretary Robeson for Governor. These geniuses ought to have a leather medal given them, with a suitable device engraved on it. One wonders where they have lived for the last year and a half, or even for the last three months. There is a general belief that New Jersey will go democratic this fall; these republicans evidently want to make it sure. We do not hear that the Iowa republicans mean to nominate ex-Secretary Belknap; but why not?

The HERALD remarked the other day that the republican party is dead. Certainly no live party would "trot out" Mr. Robeson for Governor, even if it were sure he would be beaten.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

American arrivals registered yesterday at the Paris Bureau of the NEW YORK HERALD:—
Mr. Brind.
Mr. Raymond.
Mr. Mayer.
Mr. Hardie.
Mr. Bird and family.
Miss Caroline Rice, Lynn, Mass.
Miss Mahon, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rev. C. C. Sweeny.
Mr. H. F. Hussey.
Slays like bright ribbons.
Mr. Fred Law Olmsted is in Washington.
War rations rise. They cometh up as flour.
Ex-Governor Brown has returned to Georgia.
Ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland, is at Newport.
Mr. Z. L. White, of the *Tribune*, is at Pawtucket, R. I.
Boston *Post* (334th):—"The Oka Indians are not O. K."
We have received a verse on harvest apples. It is poemological.
Dr. Slade will soon return to America to materialize that old line whig.
A man with a green patch has frequently an eye witness of his own folly.
Hon. Thomas F. Bayard will be the guest of Hon. George Lunt, at Scituate, Mass.
We are in favor of having the silver dollar restored. It has been numerously borrowed.
A young woman in Indiana carried her baby around in her pocket. She must have been a sort of kangaroo.
M. Outrey, French Minister at Washington, arrived at the Clarendon yesterday from Newport.
Mr. John Brisbin Walker, recently editor of the Washington *Nation*, is to publish a new one-cent paper in New York under the name of *The Republic*.
Mr. Eugene F. Beecher has issued the first number of the Brooklyn *Monthly*, which, as a local journal, has a good deal of merit and enterprise, not to say of ancestral dash.
Worcester *Press*:—"It is understood that a young married couple of this city are thinking of naming their first born 'Nicsics,' because the little chap wants revictualling so often."
Mr. J. Van Buren, of Habersham county, Georgia, claims to be the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, he having, as far back as 1832, run an English engine, made by the celebrated George Stephenson, over the Schenectady and Saratoga Railway in New York.
Rénan says:—"As generally happens, Hebrew literature, in assuming the character of a sacred book, had become the subject of a conventional exegesis, much less intent upon explaining the old texts according to the meaning in their authors' minds than on finding in them aliment for the moral and religious wants of the day."
In London evening parties, especially dances, are later than ever, and dancing rarely begins till eleven. Invitation cards are sometimes a curiosity. The Duchess of Westminster sent out one the other day, in which the invites were asked not to tell, and were informed that there might be a dance on such an evening, and that "an R.S.V.P. will oblige."
Carlyle, sitting down with Emerson on the hills near his old Scottish home, thirty years ago, said, "The building of the Dunscore kirk yonder brought you and me together;" and Emerson replied, "It was, perhaps, ordained by Providence to hinder us from tyrannizing over one another, that no individual should be of such importance as to cause by his retirement or death any chasm in the world." After this they got up and walked.
Sir John Arnott, proprietor of the *Irish Times*, has determined to erect, in a healthy portion of Dublin, for the use of the printers connected with his journal, cottages which he will provide for them at a merely nominal rent. As soon as practicable, from forty to fifty suitable houses will be completed, so that the steady and industrious among the employés will shortly become occupiers of well-built, well-drained and moderately rented cottages, instead of residing in crowded and unhealthy tenement houses, where neither comfort nor cleanliness exists.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

Thirty-Eight Persons Killed and Wounded.

ESTABLISHING A MONOPOLY.

The Cable Companies Vote for Consolidation.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.

General Grant Visits Queen Victoria.

CONSULTING BISMARCK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 27, 1877.

The crowning social event of General Grant's visit to England was his reception by Queen Victoria, yesterday, at Windsor. The etiquette of the court forbids any information of what passed at the royal dinner table to be made public, and so the world must wait for the details of what must have been an interesting interview until the event itself will have faded from the public mind and lost its significance. This courtly etiquette is a relic of the barbarous ages when kings and queens were religiously believed to be made of a different class of clay from the other inhabitants of the globe and like other monuments of superstitious belief it has survived the faith which called it into existence.

GRANT AT WINDSOR.

General Grant and wife left London yesterday by the five P. M. train from Paddington and arrived at Windsor at thirty-five minutes past five. The Mayor, several members of the Corporation and a number of spectators were assembled on the platform to witness the arrival. The General and Mrs. Grant, who were accompanied by Minister Pierrepont, were conveyed in one of Her Majesty's carriages to the Castle, where they were received by the Queen at the bottom of the staircase at the Queen's entrance, and conducted through the State corridor to the White Drawing Room.

INTERVIEW WITH QUEEN VICTORIA.

After a short interview General Grant and wife were conducted to apartments over the Waterloo Gallery overlooking the Home Park. In the evening a grand dinner party was given in General Grant's honor, during which the band of the Grenadier Guards played in the quadrangle.

RETURN TO LONDON.

General Grant will return to London to-day by the 10:10 A. M. train from Windsor.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

The boiler of the Ravensdale Iron Works at Tunstall, Staffordshire, exploded yesterday. Eight persons were killed and thirty wounded.

CONSOLIDATING THE CABLE COMPANIES.

An extraordinary meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company was held yesterday, Mr. Pender presiding. In submitting a special report to the meeting the Chairman said it had been found impossible, with the restrictions which existed in the memorandum of association, to conclude definitely any terms with the Anglo-American Company, and it was therefore necessary to propose to the shareholders a reconstruction of the company. This, if carried out, would enable the new company to adopt the terms arranged with the Anglo-American Company.

COMMITS HARI-KARI.

It was proposed to carry out reconstruction by voluntarily winding up the company with a view to a reorganization and union with the Anglo-American Company. The Board of Directors were of opinion that the plan proposed would be more profitable than a policy of isolation, and would be advantageous to both companies. Mr. Pender concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was carried after a long discussion.

AN OVERWHELMING DEFEAT.

At the meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company yesterday the party which is opposed to Mr. Pender's policy demanded a poll, but were defeated by 3,725 votes against 419.

APPROVED.

The Anglo-American Cable Company also met yesterday and approved the joint purse agreement.

THE CITY OF BERLIN.

The Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice has awarded the National Line Steamship Company $10,000 for towing in the Inman steamer City of Berlin, which became disabled on her last voyage from New York for Liverpool. The Inmans had tendered $6,000, denying that there was any difficulty experienced, as alleged by the salvors.

A SCOURGE ABATING.

There were forty-four deaths from smallpox in London last week, which is the smallest number reported for any week since November last.

WANTS COMMERCIAL FREEDOM.

In the Congress yesterday the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that he had taken steps for concluding a commercial treaty with the United States in order to obtain rebate on imported articles.

BISMARCK IN COUNCIL.

A special despatch from Berlin announces that Prince Bismarck will probably proceed to Ems before returning to Berlin, in order to confer personally with the Emperor.

SENT TO HIS POST.

Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador to Berlin, who intended to stay some time in England, will be obliged to return almost immediately to Berlin.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

SUCCESSFUL RAID IN TENNESSEE—CAPTURE OF THE RINGLEADERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1877.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received the following telegram from Knoxville, Tenn.:—

Have just returned from a raid with Collector Cooper in Hancock county. We captured "Doi Ray" and "Bud Raines," the ringleaders, in the act of violating the law. We destroyed two stills, fourteen still houses, eighty-four tubs of beer, about eight thousand gallons of beer and seventy-five gallons of whiskey. Besides the ringleaders we also captured half a dozen small offenders. The raid was a complete success.

JOHN B. BROWNLOW, Revenue Agent.

THE WAR.

Full Details of the Bombardment of Rustchuk.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONSULATES.

Death in the Streets and Behind the Batteries.

HAS THE RUSSIAN RIGHT CROSSED?

Montenegro Drives Out the Last of Her Invaders.

BEFORE ERZEROUM AND KARS.

Italy Awakening to the Opportunities of the Future.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 27, 1877.

The bombardment of Rustchuk is watched with interest, not only by the Russians at Giurgevo, but also by every Cabinet Minister in Europe. The Czar is at Giurgevo and evidently intends to see with his own eyes the efficiency of the Russian gunners. From Rustchuk direct it is next to impossible to despatch any intelligence owing to the excitement existing there, but the following details of the bombardment of that town by the Russian batteries at and near Giurgevo are forwarded by the HERALD'S special correspondent, who dates his message from Schumla, Monday night:—

THE BOMBARDMENT.

"The bombardment of Rustchuk has caused intense excitement among the Turkish troops at Shumla, and they display a remarkable eagerness to meet the Russians at the bayonet's point.

OMINOUS PREPARATIONS.

"During Friday and Saturday the lookouts posted on the roofs of the mosques and on the ridges behind the town, over which passes the main road to Shumla, discovered and reported an unusual activity on the part of the Russians at Giurgevo and its vicinity. Trains of small wagons were observed to pass frequently between the batteries on the river bank and the town, and there were groupings of men in the works that suggested preparations of an extraordinary character. Fears were entertained in Rustchuk that the ominous signs meant a sudden crossing of the river under cover of a heavy fire from the Russian batteries.

THE TURKS ON THE ALERT.

"In view of this the Turkish commander ordered large bodies of troops that had been previously encamped behind the southern defences of the town to move out toward Maratin and along the Sistova road, in order to cover the railroad line and to guard against a flank attack on the westward. Supplies of artillery ammunition from the not over large magazines behind Rustchuk were sent to the batteries along the river front and to the field works recently erected covering the railroad. As far as possible every precaution was taken to guard against a surprise.

ANXIOUS HOURS.

"During Saturday evening and night a profound silence reigned over the scene. The great muddy Danube rolled sullenly on between the belligerents, and scarcely reflected a light on either shore. Groups of citizens and soldiers gathered in the streets and, in scarcely audible tones, discussed the probable battle of the morrow. Many of the more timid inhabitants fled during the day to the high ground behind the city, but as night approached they began to straggle back to their deserted homes, hoping that the hour of danger would pass in the darkness of the night.

OPENING FIRE.

"The sun had scarcely risen on Sunday morning ere the anxious watchers at Rustchuk discerned through the river mists horsemen riding furiously back and forth from Giurgevo. As these horsemen were evidently carrying messages between the batteries and the town the suspense among the people in Rustchuk became painful, for the belief was general that the day would witness some important event of the war. Suddenly from one of the Russian batteries a flash was seen in the centre of a globe of grayish white smoke, and a shell sped screaming over Rustchuk to explode on the slope of the hill crowned by Fort Hanamdji. It was the signal for the bombardment. Immediately after it seemed as if every Russian gun was fired simultaneously, for the earth fairly trembled with the roar of the artillery and the shells flew over the doomed city with an awful and indescribable sound.

THE TURKS REPLY.

"Although the Roumanian shore, above, below and in front of Giurgevo was entirely obscured by the smoke from the Russian guns the Turkish batteries promptly opened an answering fire, and soon nothing could be seen on the river banks but dense rolling volumes of smoke, through which, almost every two seconds, flashes would dart like lightning through storm clouds. Boom, boom, went the Turkish guns, with an uninterrupted regularity, although the Russian shells were falling in and around the works with a fatal precision.

AT SHORT RANGE.

"This extraordinary artillery duel was maintained at a range of not more than three thousand yards. The guns on both sides being heavy pieces the fire was direct and the trajectory of the missiles very flat. Consequently every object hit in Rustchuk was rent and torn by penetration or demolished by the explosion that followed. The effects of the Turkish fire could only be observed at intervals, when the smoke would clear a little; but it is evident that considerable damage was inflicted on the Russian batteries.

A CITY BOMBARDED.

"The terribly effective character of the Russian fire can scarcely be described. The gunners seem to have directed every shot at Rustchuk, without regard to the buildings liable to be injured. Shell after shell came crashing through the roofs of the houses and burying themselves in the floors, where they exploded, demolishing the walls. The mosques seemed to be selected as particular targets at times, for two, three and often more shells would fall on and around them, tearing pinnacle and dome with fearful effect.

EVEN THE HOSPITALS.

"Not even the hospitals were spared by this awful rain of shells. Several of these buildings happened to be quite exposed, and, although surmounted by flags indicating their character, they were involved in the storm and their inmates in many cases were killed in their beds. This has caused the utmost indignation among the Turks, and the authorities have requested the foreign consuls to testify to the occurrence, so that the Porte may make a formal protest against what it deems to be uncivilized warfare.

THE CONSULATES UNSPARED.

"Although the flags of England and other European Powers were displayed over their respective consulates, the Russian fire did not spare these buildings. The guns were aimed at Rustchuk and everything animate and inanimate within its limits. Shells have no neutrality and do not discriminate between consulates, mosques and hospitals.

KILLED IN THE STREETS.

"The unfortunate inhabitants of Rustchuk suffered terribly during the bombardment. Hid away in deep recesses or sheltered behind thick walls, the Russian shells found and destroyed them. As they darted through the streets toward places of greater security their bodies were scattered in fragments by the explosion of these terrible missiles. Women flying from their burning or ruined homes were killed as they ran. Little children, clasped in the arms of their terrified parents, were struck dead by the fatal fragments. The scene was one of unqualified horror throughout.

DURING MONDAY.

"The Russian fire continued during Monday, and with still more terrible effect. Such of the people as could muster up courage to fly from their nooks of shelter have hurried away to the interior. The ruin of the town is almost complete, but the fortifications are practically intact and not much damaged."

A FUTILE DEVICE.

It is asserted at Constantinople that the English Consul at Rustchuk, who also acts for the United States, unavailingly endeavored to avert the Russian fire by hoisting the American flag.

The consulates of France, Italy, Greece, Germany and Belgium have also been injured by the Russian fire.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ACTION.

The *Daily News* has the following from Rustchuk Monday:—"The entire population are flying into the neighboring villages. The Governor General of the Province has declared that he holds the authorities reponsible for the lives of the fugitives, who are mostly Christians. Twelve shells have fallen upon the military hospitals, five upon the civil hospital and two upon the Orphan Asylum. The patients were seized with a panic and have left their beds.

HOW GIURGEVO SUFFERED.

"The Turks in return partly destroyed Giurgevo. Seven hundred shells fell there yesterday and 800 to-day. One Russian battery has been dismounted. The Russians apparently meditate a serious attempt to capture the island of Pyrgos.

ALL RESERVES COMING FORWARD.

On the shore behind Pyrgos three Russian batteries are encamped, with two field battalions and large masses of cavalry. Ever since Wednesday last dense columns of troops belonging to the new Russian army corps from Kischeneff have been passing through Jassy. Next week the St. Petersburg Guards are expected by the same route. Two complete army corps, the Fourteenth and Eleventh, are already in the Dobrudscha."

A MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN RIGHT.

It is reported from Bucharest that the Cossacks crossed the Danube on Monday from Kalarasch, and, finding Rahova evacuated, occupied the town. They advanced on the place slowly, fearing a surprise. In the rear of the town they found several deserted camps, which they burned. This important report requires confirmation, as it indicates an advance by the right wing of the Russian army.

MONTENEGRO FREE ONCE MORE.

The Vienna correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs that it is reported in the Austrian capital that the Montenegrins have forced Suleiman Pacha and Ali Saib to retire into Albania, thus freeing the soil of Montenegro from every Turk.

IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.

The total number of the Russians already in the northern part of the Dobrudscha, according to the HERALD'S Vienna correspondent, is 30,000, and these are steadily advancing to effect a junction with the forces which will cross further up the river. Hirsova has been evacuated by the Turks, and the Russians occupied it on Monday.

BEFORE ERZEROUM.

From Asia Minor the news is rather meagre. The HERALD'S representative at Erzeroum telegraphs that the Russian advance guard has reached Khorassan. The Turks are very reticent about the details of the fighting at Delibaba. At Erzeroum, a great victory is talked about, as a matter of course, but every attempt to gather facts meets with non-success. It has been ascertained by the HERALD'S correspondent that the fighting on Thursday last continued for thirteen hours, at the end of which time each army retained its position. That the fighting continued on the 22d and 23d there is every reason to believe.

NO HOPE FOR KARS.

Kars is still closely invested. There is a sufficiently large army before that city to prevent any reinforcements from entering it. The Russians have never for a single day abandoned the aggressive, and however great the reported Turkish victories as doled out through official sources the ultimate result is that the Turkish army of defence is found to have been driven further and further back, and that the Russians, with resolute persistency, are closing in on this doomed city of Erzeroum.

ITALY NOT ASLEEP.

Italy is making active preparations for a crisis in European affairs. Large purchases of horses for cavalry and artillery use are being made, according to the HERALD'S Vienna correspondent, by the Italian government. Other preparations on an extensive scale are being carried on. All the ambassadors have returned to Rome.

RUSSIA AND THE OTHER POWERS.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, contradicting recent pessimist reports as to the relations of Russia with the other Powers, says:—"It must be admitted that Russia before resolving upon war received necessary assurances from the Cabinets interested, and as Russia will loyally keep her promises there can be no doubt that the Powers will fulfil theirs. The peace of Europe, therefore, appears perfectly assured, and the results of the war, far from imperilling, can only consolidate it."

MORE TROUBLE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In Constantinople the agitation against Redif Pacha, Minister of War, and all the military authorities, is on the increase. The success in Montenegro, so far from calming this excitement, has rather increased it, it being deemed downright folly—almost treason—that in order to gain successes at a comparatively trifling point the important theatre of war in Asia should have been so wofully neglected. The nomination of Dervish Pacha to a command in Asia has contributed to this, for after the signal incapacity shown by the latter in Bosnia and Albania, his appointment is looked upon only as a job.

BLOWING UP THE SUEZ CANAL.

A special despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, published in the second edition of the *News*, says:—"The report recently published of the conspiracy to blow up the Suez Canal was based on authentic information, but the Khedive is taking effective measures to prevent such an attempt being made on land, while a sea police is being organized under the command of two English officers.

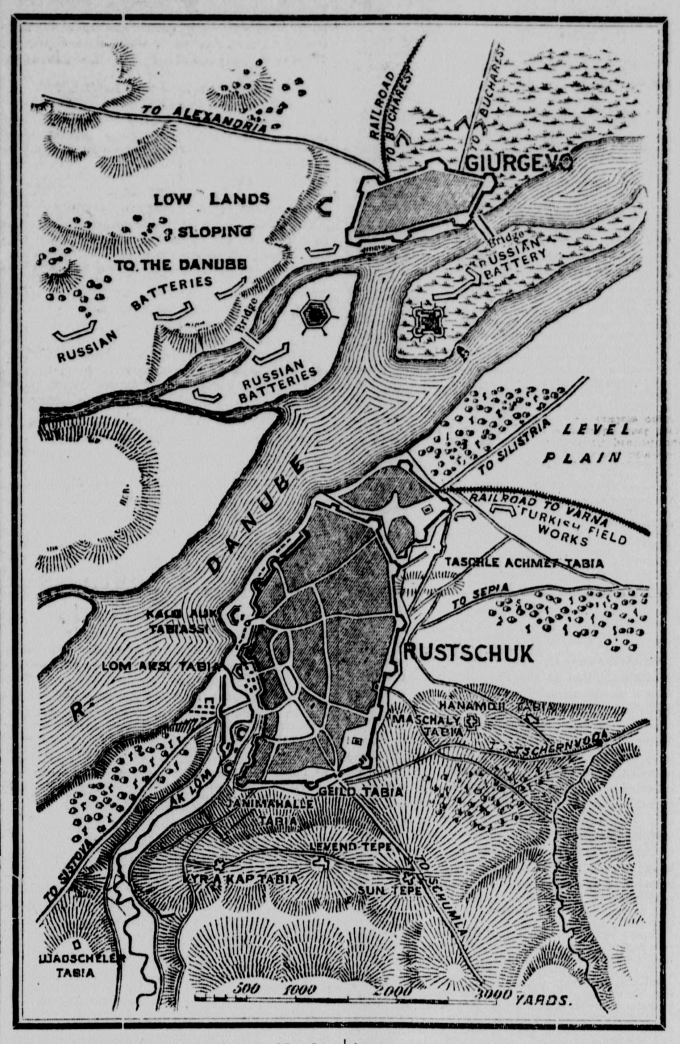
IT WILL NOT BE ASKED.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph in official form stating that despite assertions to the contrary the government see no necessity as yet for asking the House to grant a supplementary vote. The assertion that it had been decided to adjourn and not prorogue Parliament in August is equally speculative.

GORTSCHAKOFF AT BUCHAREST.

Prince Gortschakoff has arrived in Bucharest, accompanied by the staff of the Russian Chancellery.

RUSTCHUK BOMBARDED.



THE WELDON FAMILY SLAUGHTER.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, June 26, 1877.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the Weldon family, murdered by William C. Terrill, near the hamlet of Gore, last Friday evening, to-day disclosed the fact that the body of the young girl, Nancy Hite, had been foully outraged before her murder. There are still fears of lynching rife, and the prisoners will be brought back to this city this evening for safe keeping.

A BASEBALL MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ERIE, Pa., June 26, 1877.

At Lockport, a few miles from Erie, to-day, Ham Guy and Fred Halstead, two baseball players, quarrelled. Halstead struck Guy on the head with a ball bat, fracturing his skull and causing his death. Halstead has been arrested and placed in jail.

ARRESTS FOR MURDER.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 26, 1877.

James Gardner and J. W. Grove were arrested on Friday last at Sandy Hook, Md., on suspicion of being the murderers of Rev. J. M. Friday, late pastor of the Lutheran Church at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., whose dead body was found in the canal near that place on June 1. At the time the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, but further developments and examination of the body led to the impression that Mr. Friday was knocked down and then body thrown into the canal. Gardner and Grove are in jail at Hagerstown, and an investigation will take place to-morrow before a justice. It is stated that Gardner has confessed to having witnessed the murder.

HORSE THIEVES IN JAIL.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF A DESPERATE GANG.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 26, 1877.

A few days ago the HERALD correspondent telegraphed the fact that a well organized and powerful band of horse thieves and counterfeiters were carrying on operations throughout various localities in the Western States. It was supposed, some time ago, from what information could be obtained by detectives, that Billy Scott, a member of the gang, was somewhere in the neighborhood of Lawrence, from which point it was thought he directed all the movements of the gang. The detectives have been secretly at work in this locality for a week past, but failed to make any arrests until Saturday night, the 23d inst., when a man answering Scott's description and four others were arrested while sitting in a farm house three miles west of Lawrence, and owned by a man named Pete Harrigon, who it is thought, is a member of the organization, but used the cloak of a farmer's avocation to better his plans of operation as a counterfeiter and horse thief. Scott and the others denied being the persons answering to the names given by the detectives, or ever having been connected with any gang of horse thieves in the West. Several letters, however, were found in Scott's possession which proved that he was the leader, and had for months past been directing the entire movements of the lawless organization.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 26.

William Brown has been arrested here for forging the name of Mr. William E. Seeley, cashier of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., to a check for $1,450 on the Importers and Traders' Bank of New York. The check was placed in a Rahway Bank on deposit, and on inquiry at Bridgeport was pronounced genuine. Subsequent presentation of the original check there proved it to be a forgery. Brown has been committed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

HAT CREEK, Wy. T., June 26, 1877.

Last night the coach from Deadwood was stopped by two "road agents" near Cheyenne River. The five passengers were robbed of about $1,500 in money, watches, &c. George Crystal, a "freighter," lost $700 in cash and a valuable gold watch. The treasure box was riveted to the iron work of the coach, and after working at it for over half an hour the robbers left without succeeding in opening or removing it.

THE HAYTIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1877.

President Hayes has tendered to John M. Langston the Haytian mission.

MEXICO.

REPORTED INDIFFERENCE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ TO THE LERDO MOVEMENT.

HAVANA, June 26, 1877.

The steamer City of Havana arrived here from Vera Cruz this morning and brings the following intelligence:—

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17, 1877.

General Diaz is reported to be ill, but not dangerously. Generals Vallejo and John B. Frisbie have arrived from California. It is supposed they are engaged in an extensive railway scheme in Mexico.

General Diaz affects unconcern regarding Lerdo's return. He says Lerdo will not be molested.

Affairs are reported to be very unsettled owing to disunion among Diaz's followers and the activity of Lerdo's party, but at present quiet apparently prevails.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO SEIZE THE NORTHERN STATES DENIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26, 1877.

In reference to the report as to a scheme by the administration for seizing the northern States of Mexico, Ex-Senator William Stewart, who was mentioned as having had an interview with Secretary Evarts on the subject, gave so far as he is concerned a positive denial to the whole story to-day to a *Post* reporter. He said he had not seen Mr. Evarts or any one else for the purpose alleged, and knew nothing whatever of any intention on the part of the government to acquire by seizure or purchase any portion of Mexican territory.

ELECTION IN SONORA—A RAILWAY SUBVENTION—APACHE RAIDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1877.

A press despatch from San Diego gives the latest news from Guaymas to the 16th inst. The election for Governor of Sonora is still undecided, but it is thought that Mariscal is elected.

News from the City of Mexico is favorable to a money subvention of the Sonora and Arizona Railway. No lands are asked. The present applicants, who are Boston parties, are said to be ready to contract to build the road from Guaymas to Hermosillo immediately. The general government approves the concession which is asked for by residents of Sonora.

Apache raids are reported in Sonora.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

A MEETING OF AGENTS TO BE HELD IN BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, June 26, 1877.

The general freight agents of the Western railroads, over a hundred in number, are to hold an important business meeting in this city to-morrow. To-day, by invitation of the Hoosac Tunnel line management, they made an excursion to Troy and return. On their way back there was a spontaneous demonstration in their honor at Fitchburg, where a speech of welcome was made by Mayor Merriam and suitable resolutions were prepared and presented in response. On Thursday the visitors will be treated to a harbor excursion by the Boston and Albany Railroad Company.

THE IDAHO INDIAN TROUBLES.

COLONEL PERRY JOINS GENERAL HOWARD—LOOKING FOR CHIEF JOSEPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26, 1877.

A press despatch from Portland says:—"The following has just been received from a special correspondent at Fort Lapwai, dated June 24, via Walla Walla":—

A courier has just come through from General Howard. Colonel Perry, with his command, has joined the General at Norton's Station, Little Cottonwood, about sixty miles from here. The troops here will start to join him to-morrow. General Howard intends to move to-morrow on Chief Joseph, who is reported to be between the Little Salmon and Snake rivers, at Horseshoe Bend, about twenty-five miles south of Mount Idaho.

THE SHIP LABORERS' STRIKE.

MONTREAL, June 26, 1877.

The ship laborers' strike has come to an ignominious termination, the men having themselves begged to be taken back at the reduced rates. The request was acceded to and they returned to their work.

A CRIPPLED INSURANCE COMPANY.

MONTREAL, June 26, 1877.

A meeting of the chairmen of the local boards of the Standaconda Insurance Company is called for Thursday next, to decide whether, under the severe losses sustained by the St. John, N. B., fire, it is advisable to continue business or go into liquidation. The loss of the company is estimated at $250,000.

A MISSING MAN'S BODY FOUND.

MONTREAL, June 26, 1877.

The body of the late Mr. Gilmour, an extensive lumber merchant, who mysteriously disappeared in February last, was found floating in the river opposite the city to-day.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26, 1877.

The tug Herbert, belonging to Staples & Phillips, of Taunton, blew up at ten o'clock this morning, while coaling at Weir Village, near Taunton. All the upper works were carried away and but little was left save the hull. William Farrell, the engineer, and William Paull, deck hand, were killed. The machinery of the tug was comparatively new, and the cause of the explosion is unknown.

ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, June 26, 1877.

A special election for seventeen members of the Legislature to represent Charleston county occurred to-day, and was the quietest known since the war. The democratic ticket, containing the names of fourteen white and three colored citizens, was elected without serious opposition, the republicans having decided yesterday not to run any ticket.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 26, 1877.

A house in Trinity, Newfoundland, was struck by lightning. William Guy was instantly killed and his wife rendered insensible.

MILLS CONSUMED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 26, 1877.

Weyer's gristmill and Evans' woollen mills and dwelling, near this city, were burned to-day. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $2,000.

DROWNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1877.

A Victoria press despatch says Robert Williams, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, who was on a tour of inspection of the company's posts on the northwest coast, was drowned while crossing Queen Charlotte's Sound, in a canoe with five Indians, one of whom was saved.

FAST TRAINS WITHDRAWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1877.

The fast trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be withdrawn on Monday next, when the schedule of May 15 will be continued.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1877.

A sad accident attended the excursion of the German Reformed Church to Willow Grove to-day. Two brothers, Harry and John Spittal, aged respectively twelve and sixteen years, and Samuel Watson, of Camden, N. J., were drowned in a mill pond near the grove while bathing.

CONFERENCE OF PRISON OFFICIALS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 26, 1877.

The Conference of Prison Officials had two long sessions to-day. Superintendent Pilsbury and the wardens, chaplains and physicians from each of the three State prisons were present; also the superintendent of the Insane Asylum for Criminals and James H. Titus, Sinclair Tousey, Dr. Harris, Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Gilman, of the Prison Association. A full agreement was had as to plans for prison management, and satisfaction was expressed by the representatives of the Prison Association at the improvements made under the new management.

DROWNED IN ONE FOOT OF WATER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 26, 1877.

Minturn Roe, a gardener, aged forty-seven years, in a fit of apoplexy this afternoon fell in a pond containing one foot of water and was drowned.

ONLY CENSURED.

A coroner's jury censured the proprietors of the perfumery manufactory at No. 12 Platt street for employing so young a lad as William Davidson to pump spirits in the basement with an exposed light. Young Davidson died from injuries caused by an explosion on the 4th inst., which occurred while he was thus engaged.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Fanny Davenport will soon sail for Europe to make a professional tour in England. She will return in August and will make a starring tour of the United States.

Mr. E. H. Guoge, the Treasurer of the Union Square Theatre, will receive a benefit this evening. He is one of the oldest members of the profession, having been connected with the box office department for twenty-five years. The bill is a brilliant one, including three comedies, all dealing with matrimonial subjects, and introducing fifty of the most prominent actors of our stage, among whom are Miss Kate Claxton, Augusta Dargon, May Nunez, John T. Raymond, James Lewis, C. A. Stephenson, James W. Collier and Mr. Charles R. Thorne, who will read "Sheridan's Ride."

CARVING KNIFE VERSUS PISTOL.

Frederick Richards lives at No. 328 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn. Alfred Otter, who suspected Richards of having too friendly relations with his (Otter's) wife, came to No. 328 late last night with a large knife in his hand, and vowing vengeance. Richards, believing that he was about to be carved, drew a pistol and shot Otter in the side. Striking a rib, the bullet glanced off, inflicting merely a slight flesh wound. Otter was taken to the hospital, and Richards to the police station.

UNFORTUNATE GODARD.

Dr. Eugene Godard, a practising physician of Third avenue and 135th street, Morrisania, is on terms of intimacy with Dr. Joseph H. White, of Harlem, and on May 3 he called upon the latter. After he left Mrs. White missed a shawl valued at $50. She did not like to suspect Dr. Godard, and placed the matter in the hands of Detective Clark. To him Dr. Godard confessed the theft, stating that he was driven to the act by want. He gave the address of the pawnbroker with whom he pledged the shawl, and yesterday he was committed by Justice Bixby in the Harlem Police Court.

PROTECTING A FLEET AT NIGHT.

[From the London Times' Naval Intelligence.]

We have already alluded to the importance of light as a means of preventing the approach of torpedo craft toward a ship in the night, and described an adaptation of what is known as the Holmes distress signal, in the form of a shot, for illuminating purposes. The subject seems already to have attracted the attention of numerous inventors. One of the most simple and ingenious contrivances for the purpose of investing a fleet with a zone of light through which no enemy could pass without being observed has been devised by M. Ferdinand Silas, of Vienna, whose experiments with lifebuoys at Portsmouth have been reported in these columns. M. Silas' inextinguishable lighting shell is similar to a common shell, can be made to fit any gun, and can, accordingly, be projected to any distance. The projectile consists of three parts, one within the other. Within the shell proper is a lining of wet sponge, and within this is a glass bottle which fills the whole cavity, the bottom of the shell unscrewing to admit of its entrance. This bottle is filled with various charges of phosphide, none of which, however, is to be less than ten pounds. A small channel is bored through the sharp point of the shell in order to allow the air to mix freely with the wet sponge and there are a couple of apertures in the head which are plugged with wooden stoppers covered with leather. Through the movable bottom of the sheel a steel striker is inserted which is fitted with a spring and communicates with the glass bottle within. When the light shell is fired this is what happens:—The spring striker is driven forward by the explosion like a gas check and so breaks the bottle; the water contained in the jacket of sponges then penetrates through the broken glass and saturates the phosphide; phosphuretted hydrogen is immediately generated in large quantities by the pressure of which the stoppers are forced out and two streams of illuminating matter are poured upon the sea. The light burns with great brilliancy for a considerable time and is perfectly inextinguishable.

FIGHT BETWEEN SPINSTERS.

[From the Watertown (Ala.) Democrat].

It was a hand-to-hand engagement between Annie Owens and Sarah Jones, who could not, even under the subduing influence of a soul-inspiring sermon, control their passions. The fight occurred on the 20th ult., during divine services in a church in Ixonia. The girls entered the church and unaccountably both occupied the same seat. While the rest of the congregation were attentive listeners to the sermon, Sarah Jones arose from her seat and raised a window near by to get a little fresh air. This did not suit Miss Annie, who was seated by her side, and she instantly got up leaned over her enemy and spitefully pulled the window down. This slight indignity led to a few epithets, and the window was again raised and as quickly pulled down. Then Sarah struck Annie with a book over the left eye, and the engagement threatened to be fierce and determined for a time, but a few women stopped it. After the services care was taken not to permit the belligerents to get at it outside. They had the satisfaction, though, of shaking their fists at each other.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Brunswick. Professor Samuel Porter, of Washington, and Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, are at the Westminster. Paymaster Henry Prime, United States Army, and Lieutenant Commander Francis W. Dickins, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman. John Newell, general manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and ex-Congressman Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, are at the Clarendon. Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Railway line, is at the St. Nicholas. Captain J. Danesi, of Italy, and George Rignold are at the Everett. Bishop J. W. Wiley, of Cincinnati, is at the St. Denis. General Walpole, of the British army, is at the Buckingham.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at one o'clock P. M.

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THE COLLEGES.

Exercises and Pleasures of Commencement Week.

CLASS DAY AND MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Alumni Enjoying Reminiscences of Student Life.

A GALA DAY AT VASSAR.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

PRIZE SPEAKING AT BOOTH'S THEATRE BY THE SUCCESSFUL CONTESTANTS FOR COLLEGIATE HONORS.

The annual prize speaking of the students of the College of the City of New York took place last night at Booth's Theatre. After the overture prayer was offered by Dr. Kortell. The reading of the Riggs prize essays followed. The successful contestants for these prizes were Lewis S. Burchard, of the senior class, and Eugene Fishel, of the junior class. Mr. Burchard read his essay on "The Choice of a Profession After Graduation." It was full of strong ideas expressed in graceful English. He argued that every young man on starting out in life should devote himself to some one profession, and that the one for which he felt himself the most fitted. The best professions were those which aimed to leave mankind better than they found it, such as theology, teaching, law and journalism. Six young men chosen from the senior, junior and sophomore classes next contested for the prize for prose declamations offered by Commissioner Wood. As judges of the contest Mr. Wood selected Messrs. Richard O'Gorman, General Foster and General Thomas D. Johns. J. S. McWilliam, of the sophomore class, was the first speaker. He chose the battle piece, "How Saratoga Was Won," by Charles Sheppard. His voice, gestures and manner were excellent. Ernest Perrin, of the sophomore class, followed with the speech of Robert Emmet on being condemned for high treason. His articulation was accurate and his gestures graceful, but his voice was hardly so loud as that of his predecessor. Thomas V. Dobbie, of the junior class, recited a piece by Thomas Corwin upon "Unjust National Acquisitions." His manner was more calm than the others, but the style of the speech did not admit of much display of passion. Anthony T. Horn, of the junior class, spoke Wendell Phillips' oration, "Toussaint Pouverture." His voice was excellent, but his manner was slightly laboured, and he emphasized too many words in each sentence. He was interrupted several times by the applause of the audience. David M. Hunter, of the senior class, delivered an extract from Daniel Webster's speech on the President's protest. He proved himself to be an incipient orator of the first order. Bernard Loth, of the senior class, delivered Wendell Phillips' oration on "The Last Great Protest." His manner and gestures were very good, but in the parts requiring greater emphasis his voice was hardly voluminous enough. This closed the contest for the prose declamations. The result will be announced by the judges and the medal awarded at the exhibition next Thursday night.

A similar contest was next entered into for the prize for poetry declamations, offered by G. R. Lockwood. There was only one contestant from each of the three classes. Theodore C. Ives, of the sophomore class, recited Longfellow's "King Robert of Sicily," a very difficult piece, but one to which the young man did full justice. He was followed by Alexander Bernstein, who recited "The Black Regiment," by George H. Boker. His voice was too high and pitched on too high a key, so that it was not an easy matter to follow the speaker. Charles C. Protheroe, of the senior class, spoke Bret Harte's poem, "John Burns, of Gettysburg." His tone was rather conversational than oratorical and failed to do full justice to the piece. The result of this contest will be announced at the commencement. The exercises were over by ten o'clock. Among the prominent persons present were Commissioner Wood, ex-Commissioner Brennan, Rev. Dr. Kortell, G. R. Lockwood, M. Christern, Rev. Dr. Burchard and President Webb.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Yesterday was a gala day for pupils and teachers at the Sacred Heart Academy, at Manhattanville. About two hundred and fifty little girls, misses and young ladies arrayed in pure white, with not a thread of color to mar the effect, formed the three sides of a hollow square in the study hall, where a varied programme gave delight to about forty of the most distinguished clergy of this diocese, the Cardinal being among the number. The decorations of the hall consisted chiefly of green box formed into medallions and festoons around the walls, while pillars, disposed at intervals, relieved the vivid green with their burden of rare flowers. Small stands were arranged to form a mosaic pattern on the floor, box festooned, the pedestals and pots of the choicest flowers added brilliancy and fragrance to the scene. Three rows of seats formed as many tiers on all sides of the hall, while at one end a bower of box and flowers almost concealed the statue of a patron saint. When the pupils were all seated three of their number began the overture "Poet and Peasant," while the Cardinal and attendant clergy walked in and took their seats at one end of the hall. The Cardinal wore his home dress, a black cassock with cardinal cordings and the Farlois or cardinal cloak over his shoulders. When all the clergy were seated a young lady made a short address of welcome, and then followed soios and duets, vocal and instrumental. Among those most warmly applauded was a piano performance of Rossini's "Quis est Homo."

Five little girls represented respectively Joy, Regret, Gratitude, Hope and Pardon; and as each one expressed the sentiment of her part an echo of it was heard without the hall. This effect was produced by having a piano stationed outside, which was softly played while a sweet voice sang the refrain "Joy, joy," or "Regret, regret," but Hope at last cheered all hearts by the thought of "Meet again."

A little girl of about seven years gave a most humorous description, "Why Doggie's Nose is Always Cold," and began away back in the history of the world by stating that once upon a time a big rain fell, and a man built a house, in which he and a lot of animals, with his family, took refuge. The faithful doggie had helped his master drive all the animals into the ark, but when he tried to enter he could only get half way in, so that from having his head out in the rain for 900 days his nose got so cold it has never been able to get warm since. The whole story was so cunningly recited that it "brought down the house" when the little narrator made her bow and told her audience that the man was "No-ah." The graduates—Miss M. Tone, L. Jones, J. Mahon, L. Summers, M. Summers, M. J. Mullany, K. Murphy, A. Smith and F. Smith then knelt before the Cardinal while he placed the laurel crowns upon their heads and gave each one a gold medal with a white ribbon. One of their number then, in well-chosen language, delivered the farewell address, to which the Cardinal replied in his usual benign and happy manner. He said he did not like to reply to such beautiful sentiments unless he could find the spring at which the pupils had imbibed such pure ideas or noble desires. Whether the spring were situated in the convent walls or in their own young hearts he did not know, but would advise them, when they thirsted, to return to the fountain from whence such high aspirations emanated. After congratulating both pupils and teachers, he blessed and dismissed them to an evening of enjoyment.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18.

The blushing misses of Grammar School No. 18 held their graduating exercises yesterday afternoon at the school bunding on Fifty-first street, near Lexington avenue. With the thermometer at 100 degrees the schoolroom was packed to the limit of uncomfortableness. Eager young men and maidens crowded against one another and stood on tiptoe to see the favorites step gracefully up the aisle for their diplomas. Many of the young ladies were attired in cool white dresses, and wore their hair in poetic ringlets over their shoulders. The programme—which was vigorously applauded by as many as could lift their arms from their sides for that purpose—was as follows:—

Hymn, "None Like God" ..... Rossini
Chorus, "If on the Meads" ..... Gumbert
Recitation, "Ballad of the War" ..... Amelia Hunt
Solo, "Whip Poor Will's Song" ..... Millard
Louise Taylor.
Gedicht, "Erikonig" ..... Neva Reed
Duet and chorus, "Beware" ..... Mosler
Recitation, "The Fate of Virginia" ..... Adele J. Rosenthal
Solo, "Non e Ver" ..... Mattei
Lizzie Heath.
Chorus, "L'Amicizia" ..... Hudges
Recitation, "Searching Among the Stain" ..... Juliette Westheimer
Chorus, "O'er the Mountain" ..... Boieldieu
Composition, "Domestic Economy" ..... Selina Rossman
Presentation of diplomas and prizes.
Address to graduates, Mr. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent.

The graduates were Misses Addie Beckwith, Gussie Bach, Emma Carroll, Grace Bontott, Bella Davidson, Fanny Eikan, Maggie Goston, Minnie Hannelly, Henrietta Herman, Katie Hagan, Hortense L. Ignatzon, Annie O. Keefe, Ella Konigsberg, Bertha Meyer, Selma Rossman, Neva Reed, Adele Rosenthal, Bella Schwartz and Juliette Westheimer. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Addie Beckwith.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69.

The first annual commencement of the female department of Grammar School No. 69, Fifty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, took place yesterday after noon under the direction of Miss Annie M. Hoffman, principal. Colonel Joel W. Mason, chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-second ward, presided. The exhibition was not very well attended, but the exercises, which consisted of choroses, recitations, dialogues, solos and duets on the piano, passed off very creditably.

Maggie Burton read an address of welcome. Charlotte Blumenthal gave a recitation on "The Wind and Moon," and, although a bad cold rendered her voice rather hoarse, she exhibited good elocutionary powers. Miss Jennie Sternberger, in a composition on "Saturday Night," gave a very true description of the bustling scenes of the busiest night of the week. The dialogue "Blue Glass," written by Miss Waterbury, vice principal of the school, was rendered by fifteen little girls, who played their parts excellently. The piece was divided into two scenes, the first representing children's talk in a schoolroom, the second a conventional visit, in which persons of *ton* exchanged courtesies and kindnesses when together, and slandered each other afterward. Millard's song "Waiting" was finely sung by Addie Le Havelette, who, to judge from her age, will have to be "waiting" for some years yet. One of the best recitations of the day was delivered by little Nettie Seddon, who spoke a piece called "Aunt Tabitha." Maggie Stunter displayed fine elocution in the recitation, "Joshua's Daughter." The dialogue "Country Cousins" was loudly applauded. It represented a rural mother and daughter coming to see their city cousins, the former vulgar and boisterous, the latter rendered vain and conceited by a superficial education. Misses Susie Drew, Dora Miller, F. Louisa Mason and Orcilia Erskin took part in the play. "Cousin Jedediah," a solo and semi-chorus, taken part in by ten little girls conducted by Miss Ella Masterton, produced much merriment. The "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore" was sung by Misses Lizzie M. Martin, Annie Woodward, Ella Masterton and Mary Ryan. Another of Millard's beautiful melodies, "When the Tide Comes In," was sung by Miss Inez Sanchez.

THE GRADUATES.

At the conclusion of these exercises Judge Flammer presented the diplomas to the following graduates:—Ella Clock, Maggie Burton, Blanche Benedetti, Elsie O'Brien, Anna Hegg, Elizabeth Schryver, Fanny Mayer, Annie Woodward, Carrie O'Donnell, Emma Albro, Jennie Sternberger, Josie Scheller, Maggie Corey, Annie Adie, Mary Linden, Josie Hassell, Ella Masterton, Janet Sperling.

The valedictory address was read by Miss Ella Clock. She was presented with a small temple of flowers by her fellow graduates. Walter Carter, one of the school trustees of the Twenty-second ward, delivered the address. He complimented the graduates very highly on the success of the first year's work of Grammar School No. 69. Mr. Hunter, of the Normal College, also addressed the audience. He said that out of 824 candidates from all the schools of the city No. 69 had carried off the highest honors. Miss Ella Clock had received the highest average of these 824 candidates, thus manifesting great talents for study and great moral powers of application.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

Chickering Hall was well filled last evening, on the occasion of the annual commencement of De La Salle Institute. Vicar General Quinn presided, assisted by a large number of clergy. The exercises of the evening, which were exceedingly interesting, consisted of an essay on "Character" by E. J. Stand; recitation, "How He Saved St. Michael's," by Peter J. Montague; essay, "Napoleon," by D. C. Cunnion; recitation, "The Raven," by Joseph H. McMahon; the "Rivals," by Thomas F. Bergain and George B. McGinnis; recitation, "Parthasius," by Thomas W. Kean, and an essay, "The Church and the Fine Arts," by P. F. Mulray. The Rev. M. J. O'Farrell made the address to the graduates, who comprised the following:—Peter Montague, Charles F. Stand, Patrick F. Mulray, Joseph Hamilton and W. E. McKenna, all of whom received diplomas.

Gold medals were awarded to the senior class, those for proficiency being given to Peter J. Montague and John S. Dwight. Silver medals were awarded as follows:—Classics, Emile J. Stand; English composition, Ferdinand H. Elsen; general proficiency, Rudolph M. Stehle; literature, Patrick F. Henry; mathematics, George P. Ahern; general proficiency, Joseph F. McMahon; application, George B. McGinnis; mathematics, William J. McGloin and Francis Schreink. Prizes were also awarded to Thomas W. Kean, Joseph H. McMahon, Daniel C. Cunnion and Thomas F. Bergain.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, BROOKLYN.

The annual commencement of St. Joseph's Academy, in Dean street, near Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, took place last evening. The academy is under the control of the Franciscan Brothers and is in charge of Brother Ignatius. The scholarship at present numbers 670. The exercises last evening consisted of singing, addresses, essays, dramatic performances and a military drill by a number of the pupils. Elegantly bound volumes of "The Lives of the Irish Saints" were presented to J. J. Grace, Thomas Dorsey, John Hogan, Robert Milde and Edward Quinn, of the first class senior division—for having gained the highest honors of the school for gentlemanly deportment and advancement in the different studies, especially in English literature.

THE FLUSHING ACADEMY.

The sixteenth annual commencement of St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, L. I., takes place to-day at half-past three P. M. None but invited guests will be admitted.

CLASS DAY AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 26, 1877.

The class day exercises at Vassar were held in a tent on the grounds. Miss G. E. Bliss, president of the class, presided. The oration was delivered by Miss Shephard and the class ode by Miss Gardner. Papers were read by Miss Stoyell on history and by Miss Dana on prophecy. Miss A. H. Johnson was marshal of the day. There was a very large attendance of visitors and numerous arrivals to-night to attend commencement to-morrow.

UNION COLLEGE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26, 1877.

At a meeting of the Alumni of Union College here to-day, presided over by Judge Earle, of the Court of Appeals, Robert H. McClellan, of Troy, was elected trustee. Howard Potter, of New York, was elected President of the Alumni Association for the ensuing year. The Alumni indorsed a movement inaugurated by the trustees to secure endowments for three professorships, to be named the Taylor Lewis, Isaac Jackson and John Forster professorships.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

ANNIVERSARY REUNION—PRIZES AWARDED FOR PROFICIENCY—CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26, 1877.

This forenoon there was a reunion of the graduates of the Sheffield Scientific School of the university, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of conferring degrees there. Addresses were made by professors of the school and professors of science from other colleges. It was announced that Professor Augustus J. Dubois had been appointed professor of dynamical engineering in place of Professor W. P. Trowbridge, who has resigned and taken a position in New York.

This forenoon, in Bethel Chapel, the class oration of the academic department was delivered by E. B. Gager, of Scotland, Conn., on "The Influence of Civil War on American Politics," and a poem by J. G. Pyle, of Brick Meeting House, Md., on "The Voices of Life," both of which were very good.

PRIZES AWARDED.

The president then awarded prizes as follows:—The Douglas fellowship for the coming year to E. L. Bolton, of Norwich, class of '76. The Larned scholarship for the class of '77 to A. M. Wilcox, of Baltimore. The Clark scholarship to the same gentleman. The W. W. Beforest scholarship for the coming year for excellency in French to J. S. Thacher. The senior mathematical prizes and medal to O. T. Sherman, of Newburg, N. Y. The Winthrop prize for knowledge of the Greek and Latin poets to juniors as follows:—First, W. E. Waters, of Cincinnati; second, S. Hoag, of New York, N. J. Scott prizes to juniors—For excellence in French to R. Wurtz, of New Haven; for excellence in German to G. S. Curtis, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and C. H. Kelsey, of Bridgeport, Conn. The Woolsey scholarship to the freshman class to W. M. Hall, of New Haven; second to P. W. Richards, of Litchfield; third to A. E. Walradt, of Chester, Mass.

A number of other prizes were awarded as follows:—First prize for the solution of mathematical problems in the freshman class to F. W. Hopkins, of Cincinnati. For declamation in the sophomore class, first prizes to B. S. Keator, of Roxbury, N. Y., and W. W. Parker, of New Haven. Prizes in English composition in the Sophomore class, firsts to Messrs. Burpee, Hathaway, Swinburne and Bighe; firsts for same in senior class to Messrs. Atwater, Beach, Camp, Gager, T. Goodell, Pyle, Thacher, Upton and Wilcox.

This afternoon class day exercises occurred on the college campus. Class addresses were read by B. S. Beach, of New Haven; J. H. Chandler, of West Brattleboro, Vt.; C. F. Chapin, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., and C. H. Strong, of Erie. Pipes were smoked and old songs sung. The audience was large and the day pleasant. Afterward the class visited all the college buildings, and planted their ivy, singing an ode written by J. P. Davenport, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the evening the senior promenade concert in Alumni Hall was a brilliant affair.

This afternoon Clarence King, the well known geologist and explorer, delivered a very able address in North Sheffield Hall on "Catastrophism and Evolution of Environment."

BATES COLLEGE.

LEWISTON, June 26, 1877.

The trustees of Bates College at their annual meeting this morning filled vacancies by electing Mr. C. H. Latham, of Lowell; Rev. A. L. Houghton, of Lawrence, and ex-Governor Cheney to the Fellows, and Rev. C. S. Perkins, of Portland; G. W. Howe, of Lowell, and George D. Viltum, of New York, to the Overseers. A communication was received from the members of the graduating class stating that they have subscribed $1,000 to found a scholarship. Commencement Day will be on Thursdays after the present year. The report of the Committee on Consolidating and Revising the College Laws was adopted. The treasurer's report showed that the current expenses were $5,000 more than the receipts the past year. President Cheney's report was referred to the Finance Committee.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HANOVER, N. H., June 26, 1877.

To-day was class day, and the following had been arranged as the programme:—

EXERCISES IN THE CHURCH.

Introductory Address—Charles Eager, Manchester.
Oration—L. P. Rosenthal, New York city.
Poem—George Atkinson, Hudson, Mass.
Address to the Class—George A. Brown, Plymouth.
Address to the President—Angus A. Robertson, Halifax, United States.

EXERCISES IN FRESHMAN GALLOWS.

Chronicler—W. E. Noxon, Great Barrington, Mass.
Prophesier—Philip Carpenter, Bath, N. H.
Class Tree Address—Benson H. Roberts.
Address at the Old Pine—Fred H. Farnsworth, Milford, Mass.; Gilbert Balch, Topsfield, Mass.

The lowering clouds and drizzling rain this morning brought disappointment to many a heart, but a brighter sky soon brought brighter hours. The class formed in front of Reed Hall at two P. M., and were escorted into the college church by the Boston Cadet band. The oration by L. P. Rosenthal, of New York city, was the feature of the day. His subject was "Young Men as Promoters of Progress." His oration showed great research and scholarly learning. His delivery was excellent. All the other speakers did themselves credit.

After the exercises were finished in the church the class marched to the Freshman Gallows, so called because in days of yore it is said that a freshman was there hanged. The chronicles and prophecies as usual provoked long and repeated roars of laughter. The most affecting part of class day exercises is the address to the old pine, around which for almost a century the graduating class have smoked their farewell pipe, and where for the last time the class circle is formed and broken in the centre of the college campus. Alumni in town and members of the faculty think this to be one of the finest class days in the history of the college.

The day was finished by an informal hop in Conant Hall.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES—MEMORIAL SERVICES—CLASS REUNIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AMHERST, MASS., June 26, 1877.

"It always rains class day," has become proverbial in Amherst, and so Old Prob. brought us a brisk shower about noon, which, however, contrary to precedent, ceased before the senior class gathered in College Hall to celebrate the day of all days of commencement week. Owing to a delayed train the Mendelssohn Quintet failed to furnish the expected music, but by the kindness of Mrs. Bent and the college glee club the large audience were well entertained. After prayer was offered by President Seelye, the president of the day, in a happy speech, introduced the class orator, H. D. Noxon, of De Ruyter, N. Y. His theme was, "The Attitude of the Scholar in Religious Inquiry." An easy and graceful speaker, he did full credit to the class which thus honored him. He is valedictorian, and would also have contested for the Hyde prize had his health permitted.

The poem by S. L. Loomis, of Bedford, was entitled "College Pictures," and was a breezy sketch of some of the memorable events in the history of '77.

SONG UNDER THE PINES.

College Grove was next sought, after '79 had sung the farewell ode to '77. The old pines rang with laughter while G. L. Fowler, of New York, delivered the prose part of the miscellaneous exercises consisted of supplying the freshmen with milk, the sophomores with cigars and the juniors with lemonade. The attempt of the "rush" to obtain the cigars raised a breeze immediately to be quelled only by their expulsion from the sacred ring by sophomoric muscle. Long calumets were furnished to the seniors, and after these were filled, some with tobacco for the smokers and some with tea for the anti-tobaccomists, the graduating class broke in a circle and sang college songs, with the Amherst cheer for sundry individuals, the several classes, and an extra loud one for Old Amherst.

CONCERT.

The class day concert this evening was a decided success. The singing by the College Glee Club was a new feature, and was found to be a very popular one with those who rarely listen to college songs. The singing by Mrs. George Bent was very fine, and of the Mendelssohn Club too much cannot be said. Thus closed the class day of '77, by the verdict of all a most enjoyable one.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The memorial address of Professor Tyler this morning was a fitting tribute to one of Amherst's best and most successful presidents, and was listened to by a large audience in the college church.

CLASS REUNIONS.

To-night the class of '57 holds their vigentenial reunion at Professor Mather's. A large and jolly crowd was present. The classes of '52, '67, '72 and '74 also hold reuffions this week.

At the Alumni meeting to-morrow forenoon Henry M. Spofford ('40), Senator-elect from Louisiana, is expected to preside. Professor Esty ('60), and Dr. Poor ('37), will deliver addresses in memory of the late Professor Snell.

The trustees held a meeting this morning, but only routine business was transacted. Roswell D. Hitchcock, of New York, presides at the inauguration of Professor Seelye to-morrow afternoon.

BASEBALL CONTEST.

At Hartford, in the afternoon, the University nine play the rubber game with Yale. The students are enthusiastic over the prospect of winning, for if Yale is defeated Amherst stands second in the list. Thursday occurs the regular exercises of commencement day.

REOPENING OF TRINITY.

Trinity Church will be reopened on Friday next (St. Peter's Day), at eleven A. M. The services will be as follows:—

Opening voluntary on the grand organ, Second Sonata, Merkel; Processional; Psalms 45, 132; Litany; dedication service; Hymn 282; Old Hundred; anthem, "I Was Glad," C. E. Horsley; Kyrie, Sanctus and Gloria, Schubert, in F; closing voluntary, overture in C, Mendelssohn.

The services on Saturday and Sunday will be as follows:—

Saturday—Opening voluntary, sonata, Fink; Te Deum and Jubilate, Calkin; anthem, "I Will Magnify, Cross; offertory, "O Be Joyful," Lachner; Sanctus and Gloria, Mozart's first mass; closing voluntary, fantasie in C minor, Berens.

Sunday—10:30 A. M.—Opening voluntary, sonata, Van Eaken; Te Deum and Jubilate, Mendelssohn; anthem, "Sing we Merriy," Crotch; offertory, "O, Be Joyful," Lachner; Sanctus and Gloria, Schubert, in F; closing voluntary, finale in E, Schumann. Afternoon, at four.—Voluntary, overture to "Fall of Babylon," Spohr; Gamate and Deus, Gussley; anthem, "I Was Glad," Horseley; closing voluntary, Symphony from "Lobgesang," Mendelssohn.

Mr. Messiter will preside at the chancel organ and Mr. Henry Carter at the grand organ.

GARDEN CITY CATHEDRAL.

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE TO-MORROW.

Arrangements for the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Episcopal Cathedral of Garden City, Long Island, are now fully completed. It is expected that the attendance will be exceedingly large, and preparation has been made for the accommodation of the different delegations which are to take part in the procession. An address will be made by the Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of the diocese, who will be followed by the Rev. Dr. Snively, of the Missionary Committee; Dr. Hall, of the Standing Committee; Dr. Schenck, of the Deputy General Convention, and by Mr. L. Bradford Prince, on behalf of the laity. The procession will form in front of the Garden City Hotel as follows:—

Conterno's Band, twenty-five pieces.
Marshals of the day.
Choristers, in surplices.
Sunday schools, with banners, led by the Superintendents and Teachers.
Vestries of the various parishes of the Diocese.
Choristers.
Clergy of the Diocese, in surplices.
Deputies and Provisional Deputies to the General Convention.
Missionary Committee of the Diocese.
Standing Committee of the Diocese.
Organizers of the Cathedral.
Visiting Bishops, in their robes.
The Bishops.

When the procession reaches the main entrance of the Cathedral it will form in two lines to allow the bishops to pass between. With the bishops at the head it will then reform, and, followed by the choristers, will pass entirely around the building, chanting a processional. The stone will then be placed in position.

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

The chorus will consist of 200 voices, from various Episcopal choirs, assisted by the Hempstead Glee and Madrigal Society, and accompanied by Conterno's Band. The musical programme will be under the direction of Mr. J. M. Sterry, organist of St. James, and is as follows:—

Processional hymn, No. 202, "The churches our foundation" ..... Elvey
Psalm No. 122 ..... Chant
Tenth selection ..... Trinity Psalter
"Te Deum," unison in D ..... Barnby
Hymn No. 275 ..... Old Hundred
Recessional hymn, No. 272, "Christ is made the sure foundation."

LUNCH OR NO LUNCH.

The bucolic residents of the country for miles around the site of the new Cathedral have been circulating stories of a fabulous banquet to be spread by Mrs. Stewart for the delectation of all who shall attend the ceremony. It is stated by these people that lunch for 5,000 persons has been ordered, and no doubt there will be as many persons as that present.

FUNERAL OF A VISCOUNTESS.

The funeral services of the late Viscountess de Bermingham, *née* Miss Louise Marie, of this city, were conducted yesterday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier by Rev. Fathers Durthaler, Merrick and Campbell. A large number of friends afterward accompanied the remains to the family vault at Calvary Cemetery.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[NOTE.—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write on only one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

A QUESTION FOR THE LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If a person is bitten by a street cur or his property burned up from the use of fireworks is not the city liable for damages to the injured owing to wilful neglect in enforcing the law? M. J. D.

A PETTY TYRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Has Officer Hogan, of the Fourteenth precinct, a right to insult and chase decent people away from their doors? The weather is so warm we cannot stay in our houses and if we do not go away he will arrest us. CONSTANT READERS.

A DANGEROUS PIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to call attention to the dangerous condition of pier 22, East River, the landing place of the Morrisania steamboats. If it is not attended to an accident will have to be chronicled by the papers one of these days. SALVO.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET BLOCKADED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to call the attention of the Street Department to the condition of Twenty-fourth street, from Lexington avenue to Second avenue. I have occasion to go to the cars, both Third and Second avenue lines. The sidewalks are not flagged, as the laws of the city direct. A few flags are intermixed with cobble and Belgian pavement, making it very disagreeable walking. But that is not all. Yesterday I counted fifty-seven old wagons and carts standing on the street and sidewalk, from Lexington avenue to Third avenue. J. M. S.

THE THIRTEENTH STREET STABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to call your attention to the sale and veterinary stables situated in Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The proprietors race their horses all hours of the day to the utter recklessness of what injury they may do. This afternoon as the children were returning from school a horse, whose points they were showing off, run away from careless driving, and such a scare among us women and children I never wish to see again. These frights have happened very often, and it is about time complaint should be made with a view of putting a stop to such proceedings in the future. A MOTHER.

HINTS TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

For several days past there have been lying in the street opposite No. 45 East Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, one or two dead cats. The pavement, gutters and sidewalks of this Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, are not in a good state, having sunk in patches, which causes foul water, &c., to collect in pools and make a stench, instead of flowing off into the sewers.

Again, an honest inspection of the water closets attached to houses in said block will positively show that at least some of them emit pestilential gases. The people have great patience with those who are culpable in these matters, for whenever the day is hot or moist or whenever the wind blows up through the sewers a person is sickened at this loudness. K. J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Last Friday week a man brought a dead dog and threw it on some paving stones near Gilmore's Garden, on Twenty-seventh street. Saturday morning a policeman was told of it, but four days have now passed and it is still there. M. A. P.

POLICE CLUBBING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your "Complaint Book" has done so much good thus far that I think it is the duty of all citizens to enter in it every just complaint. Yesterday, in the neighborhood of Eighth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, a partially drunken rowdy of a policeman arrested a young man for what nobody then knew and clubbed him unmercifully and gave a sickening exhibition of what a cowardly member of the best police in the world can do. A CITIZEN.

WORK FOR THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Would it not be wise for Captain Kennedy to look after the loafers who have their own rendezvous in Christopher street, between Hudson and Bleecker streets, who insult passers by and sometimes even throw stones at them? NINTH WARDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

While passing along Chatham street on Saturday night, accompanied by my wife, I was insulted by a crowd of loafers who congregate on the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. I call the attention of the police to this, as it is not the first time I have been insulted on that corner. The reason I make this complaint is, that in Sunday's issue of the HERALD I noticed a complaint of one of the residents, signed "C. W.," and on the following day one signing himself "C. C.," tries to contradict the charge by saying they are hardworking young men and calling on the police to testify to it. Well, now, that is not saying much. The police stationed on that corner seem to be of the same party. "C. C." says they will court the fullest investigation. Well, we shall see. I have already learned the names of three of the principal actors, and the next time I am insulted on that corner I will have warrants issued for their arrest. A READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why does not Captain Cherry, of the Eleventh precinct, see that the loafers who congregate around the candy store, situated at No. 702 Fifth street, are driven from the neighborhood? G. M.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me to make an appeal to the ladies of New York in behalf of a movement now on foot for the early closing of dry goods stores on Saturday afternoons during the next two months? Two of the leading Broadway stores have advertised their intentions to close at one o'clock. Others would willingly follow, but are galled by the mistaken idea that they would inconvenience their customers. Ladies of New York, those stores are kept open by you. Will you assure the proprietors that you can without inconvenience to yourselves do your shopping on other days of the week and that you will purchase anything indispensable early on Saturday? Will you by an act of the most trifling self-denial allow hundreds of your own sex and hundreds of dering men to enjoy a half-holiday once a week during the oppressed heat of summer? I understand the ladies of Brooklyn have taken the matter in hand in that city, and a deputation has already waited on the manager of one of the large stores. Are the ladies of New York less generous than their Brooklyn sisters? Are they less sacrificing? I less sensible to the demands of their fellow creatures? I think not. There are kind, generous hearted ladies in New York ever ready, by act and influence, to further any good. In this matter they are all powerful. The storekeepers will close at their request, and they will not only earn the gratitude of all employés, but will also have a higher reward in the consciousness of having done an act by which hundreds of hard working people will derive a real benefit. EARNEST.

ANSWERS.

A MALICIOUS CHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD of the 25th inst. there appeared a communication denouncing "a gang of rowdies" who meet on Thirty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. We desire to say that we are not rowdies, and that the letter was inspired by malice. RESPECTABLE CITIZENS.

THE DANIEL DREW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The officers of the steamer Daniel Drew complain of the untruth contained in the article signed "A. G." and published in Sunday's HERALD. They are prepared to prove that the writer was intoxicated—that he paid only the regular rates for fare and at the table, that no charge was made for washing, as alleged, and if he paid for baggage, which is doubted, it was voluntary, as no charge is permitted.

The colored bootblack, under a raised cane and threatened punishment, uttered some strong language, which was promptly checked by the clerk. DAY LINE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The complaint of "A Sufferer," which appeared in your columns on Saturday last, in regard to the favoritism at the baths, is simply untrue in every respect, and was probably indited by some disappointed office-seeker or some one discharged last season for non-attention to duty. The bath at foot of Thirty-seventh street, East River, is open every day, by regulation, from five A. M. to nine P. M., and no charge is made for entrance whatever, at any hour. If "A Sufferer" will use his fertile capacity for misrepresentation in devising some plan to better control the physical force and impetuosity that concentrates at the head of the gangway to the bath in the shape of two or three thousand sturdy unwashed citizens, he will be more honorably employed than in maligning a public officer under a *nom de plume*, when access to the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies is so ready at the City Hall. Respectfully,

JAMES F. RYAN, Superintendent.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN—THE GARBAGE QUESTION—THE FILLING-IN MATERIAL USED BY THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

With the approach of the heated term the mind of the thoughtful citizen naturally turns to precautions taken by the city authorities to prevent or at least localize the diseases whose inception and spread are favored by high temperature. More especially are those dwelling in the poorer and more thickly populated parts of the city liable, and, above all, their young children. In view of the above a HERALD representative called on Professor Chandler, President of the Board of Health, to ascertain what preparations the Board was making for the long summer fight against the agents of disease and death.

WHAT THE BOARD IS DOING.

Dr. Chandler stated that everything that could be done with the means at the Board's disposal was being done; that the sanitary inspectors and their assistants were hard at work, as well as the disinfecting corps—the latter disinfecting in the districts where it was most needed, the privy sinks, cellars, yards, garbage boxes and street gutters. The disinfectant used for the privies was a solution of copperas and dead oil, and for the street gutters and yards copperas and carbolic acid. A mixture of zinc and iron chlorides, a refuse product of the detinning process, had been formerly used, but was not now procurable, as that business had become unprofitable. The Board had no money to pay for fruit and meat inspectors, and consequently no inspection was going on with the exception of that performed by a volunteer inspector, who was clerk in one of the markets.

THE HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

In response to the question as to whether the from house to house visitations by doctors which were carried on last summer and were productive of so much good were to be made this year Dr. Chandler said the Board was very anxious to continue this practice, but that this item had been cut out of the estimates. The Board had passed a resolution at its last meeting requesting the board of Estimate and Appportionment to transfer to the Board of Health from the unexpended balance of last year $5,000 for carrying on the work this season.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

From these resolutions it is seen that the Board is authorized to afford such medical relief to the poor as the protection of the public health may require. That the deaths from diarrhœal diseases for the last six years were some 24,000, of which number 21,000 were children under five years of age, and that on account of the visitations performed last year fewer deaths from this class of disease took place than during either of the hot summers of 1868, 1870 and 1872, and this notwithstanding the great average heat and the increase of population. The number of physicians employed last year, and which the Board wish to employ this year, amounted to fifty, who visited the families in the tenement houses, prescribing and giving medicine for the young children and parents who had no physician. The Board was aided greatly in its work by St. John's Guild and by many druggists, who volunteered to put up the prescriptions at or free of cost.

THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

When asked what he thought of the filling in by the Dock Department of the space behind the stone bulkheads at the foot of King street with the ashes and street sweepings collected by the Street Cleaning Bureau, Dr. Chandler said that complaint had been received on that subject shortly before the writer's visit, and that he had sent to investigate the matter. If the more offensive parts of the garbage were removed from the dirt and ashes filling in with such material in places where there were to be no dwellings erected, or which were not too near the line of dwellings, was not objectionable, provided the material was well covered with clean ashes or earth. The Board had previously, in one or two places which were not near dwellings, given permission for filling in with this material.

SEPARATION OF GARBAGE AT HOUSES.

As regards compelling the citizens to keep the ashes and refuse separate from the garbage, so that the former could be used without objection for like purposes, the Health Board had essayed to enforce this provision of the sanitary code; but, as the parties offending often replied that there was no use of their keeping them separate when they were dumped together into the same cart by the employés of the Street Cleaning Bureau, they had stopped threatening the offenders with prosecution.

THE DEATH RATE.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, stated, in response to a query, that the city was at present very healthy, the death rate for last week having been only 410.

THE STREET CLEANING FORCE.

On inquiring of Captain Benham as to the operations of the Street Cleaning Bureau, of which he is in charge, that official said that the Bureau had some 650 men and 550 carts employed. They commence to move the ashes and garbage at five o'clock in the afternoon and get through at three o'clock in the morning. Broadway and the avenues are swept at night, as are the wards which form the business part of the town, the upper wards

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock Market Less Dull, but Weaker.

GOLD WEAK AT 105 3-8 A 105 1-8.

Government and Railroad Bonds Lower.

MONEY EASY AT 1 A 2 PER CENT.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, June 26—6 P. M.

Shares and shirts are not unlike each other in the property of losing their stiffness when the thermometer registers 90 degrees in the shade. It so happened to-day, the weakness of the market being intensified by an extreme dulness. Nevertheless transactions ran up to 88,000 shares, which was double yesterday's amount, and, if equally divided, would furnish the handsome complement of eighty-four shares for each member's day's work. The market, as a whole, was irregular, the strong and weak points being severally Hannibal and St. Joseph and Michigan Central. The first named was treated to a sharp rise, which grew out of a report that the property in dispute between the State of Missouri and the company, amounting, it is said, to about $4,000,000, had been decided in favor of the railroad. The despatch came from Boston, but at the company's office in this city they professed to know nothing about the matter. Michigan Central fell off from 41¼ to 38⅝, closing at 39 bid. This was a rather curious sequel to the election, which had resulted, without opposition, in favor of the old or Taylor-Sloan party. So, after all the prognostications of the fearful storm which was to blow from the three points of the compass, dominated by the three contending parties, the affair has turned out to be simply a tempest in a teapot. The Gould proxies and the Vanderbilt proxies seem to have been surrendered at discretion, and the road will be run for another year in its old rut. The following bits of information were reported to the meeting. The total earnings for the year were $6,483,000; expenses, $4,429,000; taxes, $267,000. In comparison with the previous year the gross earnings show a falling off of $368,000, while there was a saving in operating expenses of about $200,000 and a reduction of the floating debt to $250,000. The Wabash purchasing committee's receipts, representing the old stock, on which $4 assessments have been paid up, sold down to $1 per share. A threatened further assessment of $2 is said to be the cause of the decline. A fresh imputation upon such credit as remains to the bankrupt Central Railroad of New Jersey was developed this morning in the lower prices of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre mortgage, which is guaranteed by the Jersey company, the quotation falling from 21 to 19, and closing at the latter figure. Rather better prices were obtained in final dealings for the active speculatives, and the market closed rather firm, but utterly without significance.

THE SALES TO-DAY.

The sales of active stocks at the Board to-day aggregated 88,119 shares, which were distributed as follows:—New York Central, 7,400; Erie, 1,300; Lake Shore, 11,500; Wabash, 2,600; Northwestern, 100; Northwestern preferred, 600; Rock Island, 1,800; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 500; do. preferred, 4,300; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,650; New Jersey Central, 500; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 3,640; Morris and Essex, 3,769; Michigan Central, 8,100; Illinois Central, 1,170; C., C. and I. C., 200; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 6,200; Ohio and Mississippi, 2,100; do. preferred, 3,400; Western Union, 10,500; Pacific Mail, 350; Wells, Fargo & Co., 100.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of stocks to-day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Chicago and Northwest preferred	45⅜	45⅛
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	91⅜	91¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	38¼	38⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal	39¾	39½
Erie	5⅞	5⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14⅜	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	22	22
Illinois Central	61⅜	59¾
Lake Shore	47⅞	47¾
Michigan Central	41⅛	38⅝
Morris and Essex	84⅛	84⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	13⅝	13¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	30¼	29⅝
New York Central	89¼	88¾
New Jersey Central	7	6⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	3	2⅞
Toledo, Wabash and Western	2⅛	2⅛
Western Union Telegraph	97⅛	96⅜

ADVANCE AND DECLINE.

The following shows the advance and decline in the closing prices of the principal active stocks to-day as compared with those of yesterday:—

ADVANCE.—Lackawanna, ⅛; Morris and Essex, ⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1¼; do. preferred, ⅜; Burlington and Quincy, ⅜.

DECLINE.—Western Union, ⅝; New York Central, ⅝; Erie, ⅛; Lake Shore, ⅜; Northwest preferred, ⅜; New Jersey Central, ⅜; Rock Island, ⅜; St. Paul, ⅜; Wabash, ⅝; Ohios, ⅜; Delaware and Hudson, ⅜; Michigan Central, 2⅝.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—3 P. M.

The closing quotations at three P. M. were:—

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
N Y Central	88⅞	89	Illinois Central	59½	60
Harlem	137½	138½	Union Pacific	93⅝	94
Erie	5⅝	5¾	C C & I C	39	40
Lake Shore	47	47⅜	Ban & St Jo	14¾	14¾
Wabash	27⅛	27⅜	Ban & Han pf pr	23	27
Northwest	39¼	39⅝	Ohio & Miss	2⅞	3
Northwest pf	43⅜	45¼	Panama	98	100
Rock Island	91⅞	91¾	Quicksilver	17	17½
Fort Wayne	84	84½	At & Pac Tel	26	27
Mil & St Paul	13¼	13⅜	Pacific Mail	19¾	19⅝
Mil & St Paul pf	29⅞	30⅛	Wells, Fargo	100	100
Pittsburg	74	75	Quicksilver pf	20¾	21
Del, L & West	33⅝	33¾	Adams Ex	94	95½
N J Central	6⅞	7	United States Ex	85½	86½
Del & Hud Canal	39¾	39⅝	American Ex	44½	46
Morris & Essex	83¾	85¾	UnitedStates Ex 44		45½
Mich Central	39	39¼			

MONEY MARKET.

Money on call was easy at 1 a 2 per cent and closed very easy at 1 a 1½ per cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day:—Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16; Charleston steadier, ⅜ a ¼ premium; Cincinnati steady, buying par, selling 1-10; St. Louis, 75 premium; New Orleans commercial par, bank ⅜; Chicago, 60 to 80 premium. Foreign exchange was quiet at 4.87 a 4.87¼ for bankers' sixty days' sterling bills and 4.89¼ a 4.89½ for demand.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened at 105⅞ and closed at 105⅛, the two extremes of the day. The borrowing rates were 3, 2, 1⅞ and 1 per cent and flat. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow amount thus far to $700,000 gold.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$46,187,806
Currency balances	2,560,255
Gold exchanges	5,149,350
Gold balances	595,114

Gold clearings at the National Bank of the State of New York:—

Gold balances	$1,405,700
Currency balances	1,570,685
Gross clearances	16,273,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were lower to-day in sympathy with the decline in gold, but closed steady at the following quotations:—

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States currency sixes, 1895	123½	125
United States sixes, 1881, registered	110⅞	110⅞
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	114⅝	114⅝
United States sixes, 1868, new, reg	106⅛	106⅜
United States sixes, 1868, coupon	109¾	109¾
United States sixes, 1865, registered	105⅝	105⅝
United States sixes, 1867, coupon	112⅜	112⅜
United States sixes, 1868, registered	111½	—
United States sixes, 1868, coupon	115	—
United States ten-forties, registered	112	112¼
United States ten-forties, coupon	112⅝	112⅞
United States fives, 1881, registered	111¾	111¾
United States fives, 1881, coupon	110⅞	111⅜
United States 4½'s, 1891, registered	108⅛	108¼
United States 4½'s, 1891, coupon	108⅜	108⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The revenue receipts to-day were $250,000; custom receipts, $400,000; bank notes, $600,000. The Treasury balances were:—Currency, $6,250,000; coin, $107,400,000; less coin certificates, $43,440,000.

PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic produce from this port for the week ending to-day were $5,711 629, against $6,674,504 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,218,663 in 1875. The total exports since January 1, this year, were $131,795,902, against $125,903,406 for the same period last year and $121,751,995 in 1875.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

The London advices report consols strong at an advance of ⅜ a ⅝ per cent, as compared with yesterday's closing figures. United States bonds advanced ⅛ a ¼ per cent for five and four and a half per cents, but the former afterward lost the improvement. Erie and New York Central are unchanged. Illinois Central declined to 49½. The sum of £77,000 bullion went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. The specie in the Bank of Germany increased 1,600,000 marks during the past week. Bar silver was quoted at 53 9-16d. per ounce. The closing prices in London were:—Consols for money and account, 94⅜ a 94⅝; five-twenty bonds of 1865, old, 104⅜ a 104⅝; do. do. of 1867, 106⅝; ten-forty bonds, 109¼ a 109½; new fives, 107⅝ a 107¾; Erie common shares, 5⅞; do. preferred shares, 16; New York Central, 87⅜; Illinois Central, 60. In Paris rentes advanced to 106f. 20c.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds at the Board were dull and steady, with sales confined to Missouri long sixes. District of Columbia 3-65s sold at 78, a decline of ⅜.

In New Orleans Louisiana consols sold at 82¼ a 82¾.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were generally lower and the following were changes compared with last previous rates:—An advance of ⅛ in Union Pacific firsts and a decline of 3 per cent in Ohio and Mississippi seconds, 2 per cent in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols, ⅛ in Chicago and Northwest consolidated gold sevens and Pacific Railroad of Missouri seconds, ⅜ in Morris and Essex seconds and ⅛ in Michigan Central sevens and Western Pacific bonds.

BANK SHARES.

The only sale of city bank shares was 10 Continental at 70. The North River Savings Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent per annum.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The closing prices of Philadelphia stocks were:—

	Bid.	*Asked.*
City sixes, new	110¾	111
United Railroads of New Jersey	126	126½
Pennsylvania Railroad	29⅝	29⅞
Reading Railroad	11¾	11⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	50	50¼
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7½	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	13	14
Lehigh Navigation Railroad	18½	18¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6	6¼
Hestonville Railway	11¾	12
Central Transportation	31½	32

MINING SHARES.

The following were the opening quotations for mining stocks at San Francisco to-day:—

Gould & Curry, 13; Savage, 6; Chollar Potosi, 34; Ophir, 16; Hale & Norcross, 5¾; Crown Point, 4½; Yellow Jacket, 12; Belcher, 5; Imperial, 1¾; Virginia Consolidated, 33; Caitornia, 33; Overman, 14; Raymond & Ely, 7⅛; Best & Belcher, 22; Justice, 2½; Kentuck, 5; Union Consolidated, 6; Alpha, 3⅞; Meadow Valley, 1½; Sierra Nevada, 5; Mexican, 10; Caledonia, 4; Silver Hill, 3; Eureka Consolidated, 19; Justice, Julia Consolidated, 2½.

The closing prices in San Francisco were:—

Alpha	13⅛	Justice	8
Belcher	5⅛	Kentuck	5
Best & Belcher	24⅛	Leopard	1¾
Bullion	7⅛	Mexican	12
Con. Virginia	8¾	Northern Belle	16
California	34½	Overman	16
Chollar	31½	Ophir	17¾
Confidence	9¼	Raymond & Ely	7⅛
Caledonia	4	Silver Hill	3
Crown Point	4⅛	Savage	7¼
Exchequer	6	Segregated Belcher	21
Gould & Curry	15½	Sierra Nevada	5
Hale & Norcross	6¼	Union consolidated	6
Imperial	1¾	Yellow Jacket	12
Julia consolidated	2½	Eureka consolidated	19

The sales of mining shares in New York, as officially reported, were:—

FIRST BOARD—11 A. M.

200 shs Best & Bel	10	26⅛	100 shs Hale & Nor	5⅜
50 California	33	33⅛	100 Julia	2½
100 Crown Point	5	5	100 do	10 2½
100 do	5	5⅛	100 Justice	8
100 Cleveland	8	8	100 Leopard	2⅛
100 do	8	8	100 do	2⅜
100 do	8	8¼	200 Moose	3
100 Gould & Curry	10	13½	100 do	4⅛
100 do	10	13⅝	100 Overman	17
100 Junkill	8	3¾	100 do	17
100 Hale & Norcross	6	6		

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P. M.

100 shs Cleveland	8	100 shs Leopard	2⅛
100 do	8	100 do	2⅜
100 do	8	100 do	2⅝
100 Bullion	6¾	100 Merrimac	6¾
100 do	6¾	100 do	6¾
100 Chollar Potosi	32	100 do	6¾
100 do	33	100 do	6¾
100 Crown Point	5⅛	100 do	6¾
100 do	5⅛	100 do	6¾
100 Eureka	20¼	200 Moose	3
100 do	20¼	200 do	3⅛
100 Hukill	3	100 Seaton	1¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 shs Moose	3	100 shs Hukill	3¼
300 do	3		

MEMORANDA.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company report that the earnings for the month of June will amount to nearly $200,000. An extra dividend of $1, gold, per share has been declared, payable out of June earnings on and after July 2.

The regular quarterly dividend of three per cent of the Morse Mining Company will be paid at the New York office, 57 Broadway, on September 1. The mine manager reports that the earnings of the mine will justify increased div.dends at that time.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

TUESDAY, June 26, 1877.

BEFORE CALL—10 A. M.

$10000 Ohio & Miss 2d	25		100 shs Lake Shore	48
6000 L Sw B con	21	50	100 do	47⅞
100 shs Del & Hud	6	39⅝	200 do	47⅞
40 do	6	39⅝	600 do	47⅞
100 do	6	39⅝	100 do	47⅞
100 do	6	39⅝	100 do	47⅞
300 Western Union	6	97	1700 St Paul pf	30
100 do	6	97	500 do	30
100 do	6	97	100 Rock Island	91⅜
100 do	6	97	200 do	91⅜
300 do	6	97	100 do	91⅜
1400 do	6	97	100 Northwestern	39⅛
200 do	6	97	500 Del, L & Western	33⅝
400 do	6	97	200 do	33⅝
50 Pacific Mail	6	19	800 do	33⅞
100 do	6	19⅛	500 Ill Central	59½
600 N Y C & H RR	6	89¾	100 do	59½
100 do	6	89¾	100 do	59½
100 do	6	89¾	100 do	59½
100 do	6	89¾	100 Pittsburg RR	74
200 Mich Cen R R	6	39	100 Wab pf receipts	27
200 do	6	39	100 do	27
200 do	6	39	600 Morris & Essex	84⅛
100 do	6	39	300 Ohio & Miss	2⅞
200 do	6	39	200 do	2⅞
100 do	6	39	100 do	2⅞
100 do	6	39	100 do	2⅞
100 do	6	39	300 do	2⅞
100 do	6	39	1200 do	2⅞
100 do	6	39	200 do	2⅞
200 do	6	39	300 do	2⅞
100 do	6	39	100 do	2⅞

10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10000 U S 6's '81, r	110⅜		$20000 U S 5-20 c, '67	112⅝
8000 do	110⅜		50000 U S 5-20 c, '67	112⅝
10000 U S 6's '81, c	110⅜		20000 U S 5-20 c, '67	112⅝
50000 U S 5-20 r, '65	112⅝		20000 U S 5-20 c, '67	112⅝
			50000 U S 5-20 r, '65	112⅝

FIRST BOARD—12:30 P. M.

$4000 Mo 6's, long b	100		600 shs Mich Cen RR
5000 Dis of Col 3-65's	78	90	do
5000 Mil & St P, C & M	100	30	do
1000 Mil & St P, C & M	100	30	200 Ill Cen RR
1000 do	30	30	300 L S & M So RR
5000 Mil & St P, C & M	100	30	do
5000 C & N W con cgb	86	30	do
5000 do	84⅝	30	do
3000 Chi & N W con	102	30	do
4000 Mich Cen 7's	101½	30	do
2000 North Mo 1st	100	30	do
1000 Mo K & T con	103	30	do
10 shs Cent Bank	70	30	do
100 Ont Silver Min	2	30	do
200 do	2	21	do
100 Mad Con Co	3	30	do
17 Pa Coal Co	12	30	do
200 Del & Hud	39⅝	30	do
100 do	39⅝	30	do
100 do	39⅝	30	do
100 do	39⅝	30	do
100 do	39⅝	30	do
100 do	39⅝	30	do
200 West Un Tel	96⅞	30	do
400 do	96⅞	30	do
100 do	96⅞	30	10 FW & C gd, b cgs
100 do	96⅞	30	100 F W Rec'ts
100 do	96⅞	30	do
100 do	96⅞	30	do
100 do	96⅞	12	do
500 do	96⅞	30	do
100 do	96⅞	30	do
100 do	96⅞	30	do
200 Pac Mail	18⅞	30	do
50 Pac Mail	18⅞	100	do
6 Erie Railway	5⅞	30	do
200 do	5⅞	30	200 Del, L & W RR
200 do	5⅞	30	do
100 do	5⅞	30	do
3 Adams Express	95	30	do
200 N Y C & Hud	89¾	1000	do
100 do	89¾	30	do
400 do	89¾	30	do
100 do	89¾	3500	do
1000 do	89¾	30	do
100 do	89	200	do
100 do	89	30	do
100 do	89	30	10 N Y, N H & H
800 do	89	70	Rens & sar
100 do	89¾	30	100 Chi, B & Q
700 do	89¾	30	100 Ohio & Miss
600 do	90	30	do
200 Mich Cen RR	39	30	do
100 do	39	30	do
300 do	39	30	do
200 do	39	30	do
100 do	39	30	do
100 do	39	30	do
100 do	39	30	100 O & M RR
100 do	39⅜		

BEFORE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$14000 Dist Col 3-65's	78		100 shs Lake Shore
1000 U S 6's '81, c	110⅜		100 Mich Cen RR
1000 do	110⅜		100 Cen of N J
100 shs Del & Hud	39⅝	100	do
100 do	39⅝	50	Pittsburg
300 do	39⅝	106	St Paul
100 do	39⅝	29	do
100 do	39⅝	100	Wab Rk receipts
500 do	39⅝	29	Del, L & W RR
100 Western Union	96⅞	300	do
400 N Y C & Hud RR	89¾	200	do
200 do	89¾	200	do
100 do	89¾	200	Ohio & Miss RR
100 Lake Shore RR	47⅞	200	do
100 do	48	100	do
100 do	48	47⅞	do

2 P. M.

$10000 U S 5 20 r, '65, n	106⅝		10000 US 10-40 r

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1000 Dist Col 3-65's	78		100 shs W P Com rts
3000 Leh & W S con	19	100	do

$2 75; oil wintergreen, $2 40; oil sassafras incisnive, 46c.; oil peppermint, abominal a $2 75; oil anise, $2 30; oil carraway, 85c.

FRAUITS were very quiet at 50c. for prime geese and 62c. a 20c. for mixed.

FISH.—George's Bank codfish were in fair demand and firm; 500 quintals sold at $4 75. New mackerel—600 bbls. sold at $10 for No. 2; 30 a 40 for No. 3, and $7 00 a 8 for large No. 3. Box herring were scarce and firm and were selling six score at 15c. for No. 1 and 18c. a 20c. for No. 2. Shore mackerel, new quote:—Delaware's Bank, $4 50 a $4 75. Mackerel—shore, No. 1, $18 a $20; do., No. 2, $9 a $10; do., No. 3, 8 a $8 50; bay, No. 1, $13 a $14; do., No. 2, $8 a $8 50; do., No. 3, 6 a $6 50. Salmon—Scotch, $18 a $19. Box herring from store—Scaled, 18c. a 20c.; No. 1, 15c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—For the week, 156,000 bbls.; wheat, 105,158 bushels; corn meal, 1,040 bbls. and 242 bags; corn, 184,223 bushels; oats, 18,646 do.; rye, 400 do.; barley, 19,800 do.; peas, 1,000 do. The flour market was steady. The sales, including State, Western and southern, were 10,000 bbls. at the annexed quotations. Rye flour was in steady demand, but not active. Corn meal was steady, with sales of about 2,000 bbls. and was within the range. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 40 a $5 00
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 25
Extra State	6 00 a 7 00
Choice State	7 00 a 7 50
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 25
Extra Western	6 75 a 7 25
Minnesota	7 75 a 9 00
Round hoop pitts, shipping brands	6 75 a 7 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 75 a 9 00
Family	7 75 a 9 25
City Mills	7 75 a 8 00
St. Louis, low extra	6 75 a 7 75
St. Louis, straight extra	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis, choice double extra	8 00 a 9 50
St. Louis, choice family	9 75 a 10 50
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 75
Southern, No. 2	5 25 a 5 00
Southern, superfine	5 50 a 6 00
Brandywine, extra	7 25 a 9 00
Southern, family	7 75 a 10 00
Corn meal, Western	2 50 a 3 15
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 60 a
Corn meal, puncheons	16 50 a

Wheat was firmer and some kinds 1c. a 2c. higher, but quiet; demand checked by advance. Sales 20,000 bushels at $1 20 for ungraded spring; $1 03 for soft Sneboygan and $1 05 for No. 2 Chicago. Rye was nominally $1 05. Rye was quiet at 93c. a 95c. for Western and 74c. a 76c. for state. Barley was quiet. Barley malt was quiet but steady. Beans and peas were quiet but firm, with a firm demand for the former. Corn was steady, with spot sales of about 20,000 bushels at 57c. a 58c. for steamer mixed and 58½c. a 60c. for ungraded. For forward delivery the sales were 50,000 bushels steamer mixed for July, at 57½c. a 58c.; 50,000 do. No. 2 July, at 59½c. and 50,000 do. steamer, September, at 60c. At the 3:15 P. M. call the closing prices and sales were as follows:—Quiet. No. 2 spring, 57c. bid, 58c. asked; best No. 2, 59c. bid, 60c. asked; June, steamer, 57c. bid, 57½c. asked; do. do., 20,000 bushels at 57½c.; July, steamer, 16,000 bushels sold at 57¾c.; do. No. 2, 13,000 bushels sold at 59½c.; August, steamer, 58½c. bid, 59c. asked; do. No. 2, 30,000 bushels sold at 59½c.; September, steamer, 59½c. bid, 60c. asked; do. No. 2, 60c. bid, 62c. asked. Oats were steadier, with sales of 50,000 bushels within the range of 36c. for extra white, 35c. for No. 1, 34c. for No. 2 do., 44½c. for No. 3 do., 33c. a 35c. for extra mixed, 34c. for No. 1 do., 32½c. a 33c. for No. 2, 38c. a 39c. for No. 3 do., and 33½c. for rejected.

FRUIT.—Foreign dried was quiet, with the exception of prunes, which were quite active and firm. We quote:—New raisins—Layers, $1 65; per box; Muscatel, $2 05 per box; London layers, $1 90; Valencia, 6½c. a 6¾c. per lb.; Sultanas, 9½c.; currants, 6½c.; Leghorn citron, 17½c.; Figs, layers, 8c. a 12c. Dates, 5½c. Brazil nuts, 4¾c. Turkey prunes, 6¾c. for old and 7¾c. for new. French prunes, old, 6c.; new, 8¾c. a 9c., according to size. Sardines, ¼ boxes, 12½c.; ½ boxes, 19½c. Shelled almonds, in bags, 29c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market was fairly active and steady at 70c. a 75c. for shipping and 85c. a $1 for retail. Straw was quiet and firm at 50c. a 60c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—200 bales jute butts sold at 3¼c. currency, cash. Hemp was quiet; 277 bales Sisal sold yesterday, ex-steamer, at 12c. currency, on private terms. We quote:—American dressed, $175 a $180 for single, $210 a $215 for double and $240 a $275, gold; Jute, 4¼c. a 5c., currency; do., 5¾c. a 6c., currency; jute butts, 3½c. a 3¾c., currency, cash, on spot; Manila hemp, 8¾c. a 8¾c.; Sisal do., 6c. a 6¼c.; istle, 6c.; all gold.

HIDES.—The market was steady. The sales were 6,500 Buenos Ayres at private terms, part at 19c., good, four months; 2,000 Montevideo seconds from Europe at 20c., gold, as they run; 6,000 Monterideo at 23½c., gold, four months; 6,000 Campeche at 19c. a 19½c., currency, cash; 3,500 do. at 22½c., gold, four months, and on private terms 300 Laguayra, 22 lbs.; 300 Rio Grande, 1,900 dry California to arrive, 1,000 Payta, 1,000 Honda and 1,000 Curaca, 28c. a 29c.; Carthagena, 26c.; Maracaibo, 24c. a 25c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; Jamaica, 17½c. a 19½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c. a 18¾c.; Porto Rico, 18c. a 20c.; Costa Rica, 18c. a 21c.; Mexican, 18½c. a 19½c.; Macassar, 19c. a 21c.; Angostura, 18c. a 20½c.; Savanilla, 18c. a 20c.; Curacoa, 17c. a 19c.

COCOA BEANS.—Sales were quiet. We quote:—Molasses shocks, 32-inch, with heads, $1 70 a $2; sugar shocks, with heads, 33-inch, $2 10 a $2 30; do., do., 36-inch, $1 50 a $2; box shooks, 70c. a 75c.; rum do., $4; pipe do., $6 50; empty hogsheads, $2 50; hoops, 14-feet, ordinary to prime, $33 a $35; do., 12 feet, do., $28 a $30 per M.

COFFEE.—The market was very quiet at 19¾c. a 19¾c. for lake.

CORDAGE was dull but unchanged. We quote:—Manila, large and small sizes, 11¾c. a 12c.; do., coarse, 10½c.; bolt rope yarns, 16c. a 17c.; tarred Manila, 14c.; Sisal rope, 9½c. a 10¾c.; New Zealand, 11c. a 12¾c.; Russia hemp, tarred, 14c.; American do., 14c.; Russia bolt rope, 17c.

COTTON on the spot was very strong, but not quotably higher, although some sales were made at ⅛c. a ¼c. above the quoted range. Future deliveries were quite active and decidedly higher, closing steady at an advance for the day of from 9 to 16 points. The closing prices to-day compared with Monday's were as follows:—

Monday, June 25.		*Tuesday, June 26.*	
June	11 62 a 11 63	June	11 77 a 11 79
July	11 79 a 11 80	July	11 93 a 11 94
August	11 79 a	August	11 91 a 11 92
September	11 72 a 11 73	September	11 83 a 11 84
October	11 39 a 11 40	October	11 49 a
November	11 22 a 11 23	November	11 33 a
December	11 24 a	December	11 34 a 11 35
January	11 40 a 11 40	January	11 48 a 11 50
February	11 58 a 11 54	February	11 62 a 11 64
March	11 67 a 11 68	March	11 76 a 11 78

Quotations are based on a middling standard of classification, and on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

	Uplands.	*Alabama.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Good ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict good ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Low middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict low middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good middling	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Strict good middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Middling fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜

—Stained—Good ordinary, 9 15-16c.; strict good ordinary, 10 9-16c.; low middling, 10¾c.; strict low middling, 11c.; middling, 11¼c. Spot sales were as follows:—

	To Day.	*Last Evening.*	*Total.*
Consumption	516	252	768
Speculation	—	100	100
Total	516	252	768

—Delivered on contract 900 bales. For future delivery the sales were as follows:—Yesterday, after two P. M.—June, 350 at 11 62 a 11 63; July, 1,000 at 11 79 a 11 80; August, 1,700 at 11 78a 11 79; September, 900 at 11 73a, 900 at 11 72a; October, 100 at 11 39a, 300 at 11 38a, 300 at 11 37a, 100 at 11 36a; November, 400 at 11 22a, 200 at 11 23a, 100 at 11 24a, 100 at 11 67c. Total sales, 6,600 bales. To-day up to two P. M.—July, 100 at 11 93a; 100 at 11 94a; August, 100 at 11 91a, 400 at 11 92a, 600 at 11 93a, 400 at 11 91a, 200 at 11 92a, 1,000 at 11 93a, 200 at 11 94a; September, 1,000 at 11 77a, 600 at 11 78a, 300 at 11 79a, 1,400 at 11 80a, 900 at 11 79a, 600 at 11 77a, 200 at 11 76a, 700 at 11 81a, 500 at 11 82a, 300 at 11 83a; October, 300 at 11 46a, 100 at 11 47a, 100 at 11 48a, 100 at 11 49a, 1,500 at 11 50a, 200 at 11 51a; November, 200 at 11 27a, 400 at 11 28a, 300 at 11 31a; December, 1,200 at 11 29a, 1,000 at 11 30a. Total sales, 14,800 at 11,476. Total, 39,200 bales. Grand total, 48,000 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 157 bales; New Orleans, 2,251; Mobile, 253; Florida, none; Charleston, 10; Wilmington, 5; Norfolk, 92; New York, 57; Boston, 274; Philadelphia, 153. Total, 1,125. This day last year, 1,554 bales; year ago, 1,077 bales. Since September 1, 3,910,317 bales to last night. Cotton freights closed as follows: To Havre, by steam, 9c.; compared, 7c. to Hamburg, by steam, 9c., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 9-16c., compressed. To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d. a 9-32d.; by sail, ⅜c., compressed. Market quiet.

DRUGS, &c.—Opium remained quiet at $4 75¾, gold, in bond; $5 50, currency, for natural. Quinine was firm, selling lots; shallacs were unchanged and quiet at 25c. for D. C. and 24c. for V. S. G., both currency. Quinine unchanged; sales at $4 25. Blue vitriol was quoted at 5c. a 5¼c. for prime. Morphine was quiet at $4 50. Seeds were quiet, but unchanged. We quote:—Small-grown California, 8½c.; brown Scotch, 7½c.; brown English, 9½c.; Canary—Prime Dutch, 3¾ 2½; Smyrna, 3¾ 12½; Sicily, 3¾ 2½; hemp, $1 60. Caraway, 9½c. Coriander, 7½c. Senega root—Quoted dull and steady. Camphor was steady at 32c. for refined in bbls., on spot. Cream tartar was quiet and firm. We quote:—New Jersey and gold, for French; 31c. for powdered in bbls. and 32c. for do. in boxes. Alcoholic—Chloroform and ether were quiet at 95c. for the former and 40c. a 45c. for the latter. Morax was quiet; quoted at 10c. a 10½c. for refined city and 9¾c. for do. California. Balsam tolu was quiet at $1 50 a $1 85. Nutgalls—Steady; quoted at 9½c. a 10c. Gentian root was quoted at 3½c. a 3¾c. Colombo root was quiet at 5½c. for whole and 14c. for powdered. Gum gedda was quiet at 11c. a 12c.; do. Tava, 11c. a 11½c. Juniper berries were dull at 2c. a 3c., and orris, Italian at 35c. Orange peel was quiet at 7c. a 9c. Venice tur

THE STORM.

Damage from Wind and Rain in Several States.

CROPS BADLY INJURED.

Houses Unroofed, Buildings Demolished and Roads Washed.

HEAVY WIND AND RAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 26, 1877.

The severest rain storm that has visited this vicinity for five years past burst over this city this afternoon, about five o'clock. It came from the northwest and extends over an area of about a quarter of a mile wide. Five of the six spans of the eastern section of the road bridge crossing the Susquehanna at this point were badly damaged, one of them being moved three feet and two one foot. The roof for nearly six hundred feet was blown off, and the weather boarding badly wrecked. The damage to the bridge is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000.

A number of houses and barns were unroofed, and the telegraph wires generally prostrated. One of the turrets was blown off the Catholic Cathedral. Hundreds of trees in this vicinity were either uprooted or broken off. The storm, which was accompanied by very little lightning and thunder, lasted only a few minutes.

PROGRESS OF THE STORM.

OMAHA, Neb., June 25, 1877.

The storm of last night was very general throughout the West. It was first heard of at Cheyenne yesterday afternoon, and consisted of heavy hail and rain, with wind. It extended north of Sioux City, south of Kansas City and over the State of Iowa. No particular damage is heard of in the West, but South there were several washouts on the railroad. In Iowa the rainfall exceeded two inches. Some considerable damage was done in the roads. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad had a bridge washed out near Logan. At Bear Grove several out-buildings were blown down, and the town almost destroyed. The rainfall here exceeded one and a half inches. A large bridge was undermined and a number of cellars flooded, entailing considerable loss.

TRAINS DELAYED.

OMAHA, Neb., June 26, 1877.

Additional particulars of the storm show that more damage was done in Western Iowa than west of the Missouri River. Trains are delayed east and south.

DAMAGE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 26, 1877.

The damage in Chicago will not exceed $20,000 at the outside. It consists chiefly in broken glass, unrooted houses, broken fences and signs and overturned vehicles. Two small houses on the north side were destroyed by the wind, and some five hundred trees in Douglass Park were blown down. A carpenter named Frederick Kraemer, working on the corner of Eighteenth street and Centre avenue, was thrown out of a second story window by the force of the wind and struck on his head and last night he was in a dying condition.

FATAL EFFECTS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26, 1877.

No material damage was occasioned to property in this city by the great storm of last night, excepting beside that reported in last night's despatches. At Springfield, Ohio, a child of David Widdenman was killed by a falling barn, and two other persons were seriously injured from the same cause. The residence of Mr. Glick was levelled to the ground. Mrs. Glick had an arm and leg broken. Two students at Wittenberg College were knocked senseless by falling bricks. A dozen large buildings, including the St. James Hotel and a sewing machine factory, lost their roofs.

The damage to the crops is incalculable, not only in the vicinity of Springfield, but along the whole pathway of the storm. At Reading, Ohio, the stable of Henry Reisenberg was blown down, instantly killing the proprietor. At Lancaster, Ohio, residences and stores were unroofed. The steeple of the Catholic church was blown down.

STORM IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1877.

A *Globe-Democrat* special despatch from Mahomet, Ill., says the heaviest storm for fifteen years passed over that place this afternoon, and extended a number of miles around. The farm house and barn of Wylie Davis, a few miles south, was destroyed, and a Mr. Campbell seriously injured. The house of Wesley Nelson, near Mansfield, was blown down, and Gyrum Nelson was very badly hurt. Some corn was blown from the track of the Chicago and Paducah Railroad at Calef. Wheat, rye and oats were blown flat with the ground.

A special to the same paper from Champaign, Ill., says a violent storm raged there, at Urbana and other places. Several hundred fruit and other trees were blown down, and nearly one hundred stores and dwellings in Champaign and Urbana were more or less damaged. All the grain was badly broken, and a great deal of it entirely prostrated. A large quantity of rain fell.

BUILDINGS, FENCES, &C., WRECKED.

DIXON, Ill., June 26, 1877.

The storm struck this town at eleven o'clock yesterday and did great damage. The flat roofs, with the buildings, fences, stands, trees, sheds, &c., is a complete wreck. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, windmill, engine house and freight house were partially destroyed. Many buildings in the town were unroofed. Lumber in the yards was scattered and a few buildings demolished. Trees three feet round were twisted and broken off. No lives were lost.

INJURY TO GRAIN, GRASS, &C.

LINCOLN, Iowa, June 26, 1877.—The storm yesterday damaged all grains. Rye suffered heavily. Nearly every cornfield in the vicinity is flooded.

DANVILLE, Ill.—The damage to grain and grass is reported as very great in th's section.

MOLINE, Ill.—Hailstones as large as hen's eggs fell here more yesterday, and great damage to the crops is reported.

MAHOMET, Ill.—Reports coming in show that the storm was widespread and disastrous to crops and property.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The storm left the grain lying flat, and did considerable minor damage.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—The damage to wheat in this county by yesterday's storm is estimated at $100,000. There was also much other damage. The creeks are overflowing and the lowlands are flooded.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The surrounding country suffered a severe loss by the storm. Probably one hundred houses and outbuildings are damaged here and in Urbana. The rain fell in torrents, and trees were uprooted by the score.

FARMER, Ill.—The storm completely destroyed the unfinished Methodist Church here, entailing a loss of $7,000. A number of other buildings were unroofed, moved from their foundations or blown about.

DWIGHT, Ill.—The wind carried John Long's house—18x28 in size—about twenty feet, but none of the inmates were injured.

BROOKSVILLE, Ill.—Fourteen buildings were unroofed here yesterday.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Crops are reported to have been heavily damaged by the storm of yesterday.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The rainfall was very heavy and the outlook for crops is gloomy, but no special damage was done.

INDIANOLA, Iowa.—A number of cattle were killed here yesterday by the storm and families were for a time compelled to vacate their basements.

MUSCATINE, Iowa.—Hundreds of trees were destroyed by yesterday's storm and thousands of panes of glass were broken by the hailstones. Nobody injured.

FOR THE YELLOWSTONE.

OMAHA, Neb., June 26, 1877.

Generals Sheridan and Crook, accompanied by aids, left here to-day for a western tour through the Yellowstone and Big Horn countries.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 27—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England nearly stationary or lower barometer and temperature, variable winds, mostly from the north, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the lower Lake region and Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northwest winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or higher pressure, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the West Gulf possibly light showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher temperature, winds mostly from the southwest, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas.

For the Lower Missouri, Valley rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, winds mostly from south to east, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, stationary or higher pressure, stationary temperature, winds mostly from the northwest, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional showers.

The Lower Missouri River will rise, and the Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1877.		1876.	
3 A. M.....	74	3:30 P. M....	95
6 A. M.....	75	6 P. M.....	88
9 A. M.....	76	7 P. M.....	82
12 M.....	88	12 P. M.....	79

Average temperature yesterday..... 78½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 82½

CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1877.

The Catholic Centennial Fountain in Fairmount Park, will be formally transferred to the city of Philadelphia on the 4th of July next, in trust for the free use of the American people. The fountain has been built from contributions from Catholics throughout America as an offering to the first century of American independence. Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, and Governor John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, have received invitations to deliver addresses upon the occasion. The fountain is adorned with colossal marble statues of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Rev. John Carroll, Commodore Barry, Father Matthew and Moses.

DECLINES TO SURRENDER.

COLONEL WILKINS, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT BALTIMORE, PREFERS TO RETAIN HIS OFFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1877.

The Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Colonel Edward Wilkins, still "holds the fort," notwithstanding the fact that President Hayes has appointed John I. Thomas as his successor and unceremoniously invited Colonel Wilkins to "step down and out." The Collector has the support of the Conservative wing of the republican party in Maryland and in the most cordial indorsement of a large majority of the business men of the city, notably the large importing houses. Colonel Wilkins declares his intention not to yield the post until compelled to do so, and is busy preparing a statement of the case for the public, which will be forwarded to Washington. He has received numerous telegrams, letters and verbal messages urging him to surrender.

MERCHANTS INDORSING WILKINS.

A formidable memorial, which was already received the signatures of three-fourths of the importers in Baltimore, was prepared to-day, urging the retention of Colonel Wilkins, which, with the following, this is believed by Colonel Wilkins' friends, will have the effect of inducing the President to recall the appointment of Mr. Thomas. The petition says:—

"TO THE PRESIDENT:—

The undersigned importing merchants of the city of Baltimore respectfully represent that constant changes of officials are prejudicial alike to the public service, business and to that of government. Perfectly satisfied with the present administration of the Custom House, they beg to express the hope that they will not be disturbed by the removal of the present collector, Colonel Edward Wilkins."

THE FISHERIES.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER FOR THE CATCH—SEVERE GALE AND CONSEQUENT DAMAGES.

HALIFAX, June 26, 1877.

Advices have been received from the Magdalen Islands up to yesterday. The weather last week was very stormy and unfavorable for fishermen. On the 20th and 21st inst. a terrific gale from the northwest, causing considerable damage to sea and shore. At Elang du Nord twenty fishing boats were driven ashore injured, and others totally destroyed. Several vessels which were lying at anchor were driven leeward for shelter.

The result of last mackerel fishing is better than that of last year.

Cod fishery is improving, and plenty of fish are obtained when the weather permits boats to go out.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BRUSH.

A telegram from Paterson, N. J., under date of yesterday, reports as follows:—John Brush, many years an extensive coal dealer and merchant and justice of the peace, died to-day, aged sixty-five years. He started the first Roman Catholic Sunday school in New Jersey, forty years ago, at Newark.

BROOKLYN POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

Mayor Schroeder has called a special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, to be held this afternoon, to take action with regard to the adoption of the budget for the new fiscal year. The Aldermen are called to meet at the same time and confirm the nomination of the names of the Commissioners of Deeds of that location which were sent in by His Honor ten days ago. There was considerable excitement in political circles of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon upon the confirmation of Mr. Boyd's name for membership of the Board of City Works, Henry W. Slocum, and General Jourdan as President of the Board of Police and Excise Commissioners.

The fact that five democrats representing the strongholds of their party and the candidates for place are recognized in regular democratic or McLaughlin quarters as active or passive opposing agents to the old lines of partisanship. But when people who have closely followed the course of political events in Kings county remember the old Tammany Hall ring found revolutionary event, the unanimous confirmation of Mr. Slocum as head of the City Works department, they were astonished by the total disregard of the heretofore recognized dictatorship of the leaders.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Department, the vacancies in the commissions will be filled. Ex-Assemblyman Michael Coffey, democrat, of the Third district, will probably be appointed to fill the place of Mr. Hurd in the Police and Excise Board. Ex-Assemblyman Jacob Worth, republican, of the Fourth, is spoken of for Fire Commissioner in place of James E. Rodwell, and Frederick Massey will doubtless be re-elected Inspector of the Police Department. There is another vacancy in the Police, Fire and City Works departments, though the appointments under the new legion, there is a painful uncertainty as to their prospects. Pending these appointments the fate of very many superintendencies hang in the balance, and hence the anxiety as to the result of the deliberations of the City Fathers.

IS THIS A HOMICIDE?

William Vickner, a middle-aged man, was taken to Bellevue Hospital about nine o'clock on Monday night from the Chamber Street Hospital, suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull. He was placed in one of the wards and died about four hours afterward. He stated that he lived at No. 86 spring street. At an early hour yesterday morning the police of the Mercer street station, and the Police Headquarters that "William Vickner was found sick and destitute and was removed to Bellevue Hospital." It is said that the deceased came to his injuries is unknown. The post-mortem will throw no light on the manner in which he received the injury.

A VICIOUS PRISONER.

Joseph Maloney, of No. 424 East Eleventh street, and John Keenan, his neighbor, quarrelled in a liquor store last night over their cups, and the former stabbed the latter in the left wrist. Officer Smith tried to arrest him and had quite a struggle. Before he succeeded in arresting Maloney the latter bit him on the leg.

KILLED UNDER THE CARS.

An unknown man tried to get on a Hudson River Railroad car at Seventieth street yesterday afternoon, and falling was run over and killed. He was fifty years old, bald, with a florid complexion, wore dark trowsers and coat, blue flannel shirt and old gaiters. The body was sent to the Morgue.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Henry R. Russell, dealer in novelties, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition by Register Dwight. His liabilities amount to about $7,000, distributed among forty-four creditors, principally in Providence and Attleboro', Mass. He has no assets. The bankrupt made an assignment to John Daniell, Jr., about eighteen months ago.

Application was made yesterday before Register Ketchum by Rufus Watties, dealer in wines at No. 10 Broadway, for his discharge from bankruptcy, and as none of the creditors made any opposition the petition will be granted.

Silas M. Styles, Richard K. Styles and John E. Styles, builders, at No. 350 East Sixty-second street, applied to Register Ketchum for their discharge from bankruptcy. Opposition was made on the part of creditors, and on application was refused by the commissioners.

A meeting of the creditors of Francis B. Nicol, James T. Van Kennsalaer and Albert C. Fuller, importers of china and bronzes, at No. 4 Great Jones street, was held yesterday, at the office of Register Barnon. The assignees announced that they made up thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar, but intend to make the second payment on their notes and west into bankruptcy themselves, being put upward of $120,000. Yesterday creditors representing claims for nearly $75,000 voted for an assignee in bankruptcy, there being two candidates. Among the creditors voting the following had the largest claims:—M. Valentin, $6,100; Ansbacher, $11,000; Dr. C. N. Whitman, $9,608 32; Thomas Donaldson, $1,105 72; Palmer & Co., $2,243 12; Hall, $9,202 82; Thomas Brothers & Co., $3,014 52; Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, $7,320 61; Ames Manufacturing Company, $1,921 61. Mr. Edward N. Bond was finally chosen assignee.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas:—Auguste Flaurand and Eugene Flaurand, comprising the firm of Flaurand & Co., importers of bronzes. The liabilities are stated at $309,995 61, nominal assets at $97,147 49, actual assets, $59,262 82. In the County Clerk's office there was also filed the assignment of Bingham, Banta & Co. to Fitzgibbons, Milner & Co.

AN ACCUSED ALDERMAN.

The special committee of the Yonkers Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate charges of malfeasance in office preferred against Joseph Riley, a member of that body, met last evening and adjourned for the purpose of taking testimony in the case. Alderman Riley is accused of attempting to extort money from a candidate for city treasurer as a consideration for his vote for that office. It is understood when the latter's name should be sent in to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation he intended being called to the witness stand, denied emphatically having ever authorized any person to ask the candidate aforesaid for money in consideration for his vote, and disclaimed having ever been influenced by any pecuniary or other improper consideration during his aldermanic career. It is claimed on the part of Riley that the charges made against him have their origin in a private feud, and are unwarranted, unjustified, and that they are wholly without foundation in fact.

RUN OVER BY A DRUNKEN DRIVER.

John Schreiber, of No. 222 West Thirty-fifth street, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, and William Nolte, grocer, of No. 221 Eighth avenue, were struck at reckless speed. William Nolte, who sat by his side, endeavored to take the reins from his hands, and while they were struggling for possession they were seriously injured a man. Schreiber and Nolte endeavored to escape, but were arrested by Officer Mulligan, of the Eighth precinct. Schreiber was held in bail in the result of their victim's injuries, and his companion was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer, by Judge Wandell.

ASSAULTED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Colonel Thomas Rafferty could not, in the Fifty-seventh Street Court, yesterday identify Daniel Hudner as one of the men who made a cowardly attack upon him on Saturday last and inflicted two severe cuts upon his head. He said he was walking along Forty-fourth street on Saturday afternoon with a large sum of money in his pocket when he was struck two severe blows in the head with a sharp instrument, which was produced in court, the Colonel said was the weapon used. When he was struck a second time he picked up a stone, and his assailants fled. Hudner was arrested on the information of Thomas Stapleton, a boy, who told the police he witnessed the assault and that Hudner was engaged in it. Stapleton did not appear in court, and the prisoner was discharged.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination*	*Office.*
Algeria.....	June 27	Liverpool..	4 Bowling Green
Canada.....	June 27	Glasgow..	69 Broadway
State of Virginia..	June 28	Glasgow..	72 Broadway
Holsatia.....	June 28	Hamburg..	61 Broadway
Rhein.....	June 30	Bremen..	2 Bowling Green
Amerika.....	June 30	Hamburg..	61 Broadway
Germanic.....	June 30	Liverpool..	37 Broadway
Wyoming.....	July 4	Glasgow..	69 Broadway
Bothnia.....	July 4	Liverpool..	4 Bowling Green
Britannic.....	July 4	Liverpool..	37 Broadway
Frisia.....	July 5	Hamburg..	61 Broadway
City of Chester..	July 7	Liverpool..	15 Broadway
City of Brussels..	July 7	Liverpool..	15 Broadway
Alsatia.....	July 7	London..	7 Bowling Green
Rhein.....	July 7	Bremen..	2 Bowling Green
Neckar.....	July 7	Bremen..	2 Bowling Green
Westphalia.....	July 7	Hamburg..	69 Broadway
St Laurent.....	July 11	Havre..	55 Broadway
Adriatic.....	July 11	Liverpool..	37 Broadway
State of Indiana..	July 12	Glasgow..	72 Broadway
Pomeranian.....	July 12	Glasgow..	69 Broadway
Adriatic.....	July 14	Liverpool..	37 Broadway
Ethiopia.....	July 14	Glasgow..	69 Broadway
Spain.....	July 14	Liverpool..	69 Broadway
Main.....	July 14	Bremen..	2 Bowling Green
City of Chester..	July 14	Liverpool..	15 Broadway
Wisconsin.....	July 18	Liverpool..	15 Broadway
Labrador.....	July 18	Havre..	55 Broadway
Scythia.....	July 18	Liverpool..	4 Bowling Green
State of Georgia..	July 19	Glasgow..	72 Broadway
Egypt.....	July 19	Liverpool..	69 Broadway
Rotterdam.....	July 19	Rotterdam..	50 Broadway
Britannic.....	July 21	Liverpool..	37 Broadway
Erin.....	July 21	Liverpool..	69 Broadway
Lessing.....	July 21	Bremen..	2 Bowling Green
Victoria.....	July 21	Glasgow..	7 Bowling Green
City of Richmond..	July 21	Liverpool..	15 Broadway
Ville de Paris....	July 25	Havre.....	55 Broadway
Celtic.....	July 28	Liverpool..	37 Broadway
Egypt.....	July 28	Liverpool..	69 Broadway
City of Richmond..	July 28	Liverpool..	15 Broadway
Montana.....	July 31	Liverpool..	129 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises.....	4 31	Gov. Island.. morn	9 35
Sun sets.....	7 35	Sandy Hook... morn	8 50
Moon rises.....	eve 9 21	Hell Gate..... morn	11 20

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

JUNE 26, 1877.

At	Hour.	Bar. Ther. Inch.	Deg.	Wind	State of Weather.
Staten Island.	Noon	29.80	60	W	Partly cloudy
Fort Hamilton.	3 P M	29.80	75	W	Partly cloudy
Highlands.....	3 P M	29.80	75	SW'l	Raining
Sandy Hook....	3 P M	29.80	65	N'l	Cloudy

*Gentle. †Squally.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 26, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND TUGS STATIONED AT THE BATTERY.

Steamer Bothnia (Br), McMeekan, Liverpool June 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse and passengers to G J Francis Co. June 26, off Sandy Hook, spoke ship Ellen Rodgers, Bound out (Eastport), from Dunkirk for New York; 24th, lat 42 20, lon 61 30, steamer Ohio (Br), from Boston for Liverpool.

Steamer Frisia (Ger), Meyer, Hamburg June 13 and Havre 15th, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Pavonia (Br), Dedico, Rotterdam June 9 and Vlissingen 12th, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. June 26, off Sandy Hook, spoke ship Hannah, bound E; 24th, lat 41 27, lon 64 30, bark Aster (Nor), from Boston for Rotterdam; 25th, lat 40 30, lon 70 30, steamer Bothnia (Br), do for do, and an Anchor line steamer, bound do.

Steamer Lalande (Br), Gilpin, Pernambuco June 8, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Ville du Havre (Fr), Marie, Havre June 7, via Brest 8th, with mdse and passengers to Orrell & Co.

Steamer Rhein (Ger), Meyer, Bremen June 13, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Wyoming (Br), Lewis, Glasgow June 21, with mdse and passengers to Wm Thomson & Co.

Steamer Spain (Br), Hughes, Liverpool June 14, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Wisconsin (Br), Jones, Liverpool June 16, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Ethiopia (Br), Wylie, Glasgow June 16, with mdse and passengers to Wm Thomson & Co.

Steamer Scythia (Br), Hughes, Liverpool June 16, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Britannic (Br), Cuthbert, Liverpool June 20, with mdse and passengers to Wm Thomson & Co.

Steamer Egypt (Br), Jones, Liverpool June 20, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Erin (Br), Jones, Liverpool June 20, with mdse and passengers to Wm Thomson & Co.

Steamer Victoria (Br), Gilmour, Glasgow June 21, with mdse and passengers to Wm Thomson & Co.

Steamer Celtic (Br), Jones, Liverpool June 23, with mdse and passengers to Wm Thomson & Co.

Steamer Montana (Br), Jones, Liverpool June 23, with mdse and passengers to Wm Thomson & Co.

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THE COURTS.

The Property of Ex-Comptroller Haws' Sister-in-Law.

HARD WON AND EASY LOST.

A Father Obtains Possession of His Illegally Indentured Child.

A SPECIMEN JURY.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part 3, Justice Daly presiding, the suit of Mrs. Adelaide Decker, as administratrix of her cousin's (Mrs. Eliza Baker) property, against Dr. Wellington B. Searles, executor of the deceased lady's last will and testament, was called. Mrs. Decker, in her complaint, demands the return of a large amount of property and the money realized on a certain life insurance policy. The Doctor, while not denying the receipt of the money, sets up a counter claim for professional services. His story, as narrated to the Court and jury yesterday afternoon by his lawyer, M. J. A. McCaffrey, exposes the state of affairs which have existed in the Baker family, the controversy and talk over which has interested and excited the residents of Harlem for some months. In May, 1874, the sister-in-law of ex-Comptroller Haws died, leaving her property to her relative, Mrs. Eliza Baker, who had received a large amount of property from her father, Dr. Wellington B. Searles, the family physician of the ex-Comptroller's legatee, was the executor of the will made in Mrs. Baker's favor. This woman resided with the deceased on 128th street. After the death of her relative she continued to occupy the premises. Her relatives ignored her; none of them desired to have her in their house, because, as alleged—and the reason was made known to the public—she was addicted to the excessive use of strong liquors. While debating among themselves what disposition should be made of her, Mr. Decker, the husband of the plaintiff in this suit, a cousin of Mrs. Baker, suggested that she take up her residence with the Doctor. She did so, and at her death, some months after, she made him the executor of her last will and testament. This will, which the Doctor propounded for probate, was rejected by Surrogate Hutchings on the last day of his official career. Mrs. Decker then applied as an administratrix, as if no will had been made. In the argument before the Surrogate the habits of Mrs. Baker were gone into in detail. One of the witnesses, also a relative, swore that she frequently had seen the dead woman drink four or five quarts of beer a day and top off with a quart of brandy or whiskey. The property which the latter held as executor of the will made by the ex-Comptroller's sister-in-law he disposed of and accounted for. Mrs. Decker claims that in this disposition were included a large amount of property belonging to Mrs. Baker before she was made heir. It is for this amount that she sues. A copy of a letter written by Mrs. Decker to the relative who had seen the immense quantities of beer and whiskey consumed by Mrs. Baker was read. The letter recited that she (Mrs. Decker) will give her $500 if she succeeds in her suit against the Doctor. A large number of the more respectable residents of Harlem were present as witnesses. The actuary and cashier of the Harlem Bank, with a small library of large and small account books, were also present. For the plaintiff there appeared M. Cantine and for defendant M. J. McCaffrey. The case is still on and promises to occupy two or three more days.

THE ITALIAN'S GOLD.

As Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, was walking through Bleecker street on Monday afternoon he encountered Andrew Brossant, a notorious confidence operator, whose actions aroused the officer's suspicions. On taking the prisoner into custody quite a scuffle ensued, during which Bressant threw away the gold watch and chain he was wearing. Detective Dunn succeeded in getting his prisoner to Police Headquarters, where the accused was recognized as being one of the perpetrators of the robbery of $4,936 in gold from an Oregon cattle dealer named Nicolas Maccoi in April last. It appears that Maccoi had accumulated the money during seven years' labor, and was coming to New York to purchase land and a farm. While he was accosted by three strangers, of whom Bressant is suspected to be one, who ingratiated themselves into his confidence and thus induced Maccoi to intrust his hard-earned wealth to one of their number, who decamped with it, followed by his companions. Poor Maccoi was then forced to return to Oregon to begin work anew, and he is now in that section of the country. Immediately following Bressant's arrest Mr. William F. Howe applied for and secured a writ of habeas corpus, returnable yesterday. The prisoner was arraigned in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on this process, but Judge Donohue adjourned the hearing until to-day, giving directions that meantime a telegram be sent to Maccoi, in Washington Territory, informing him of the facts of the case, and asking him if he wished the prisoner prosecuted, with the further order that if no reply is received to the telegram to-day the prisoner should be discharged.

A FATHER AND HIS CHILD.

In October, 1872, Margaret Cunningham, then about two years of age, was living with her father, James Cunningham, at Fishkill Landing, where he kept a liquor saloon. Upon a charge of keeping a disorderly house he was arrested by the town authorities, and, meantime, his child Margaret was indentured by Mr. Wodell, Superintendent of the Poor in Dutchess county, to Mrs. Hanson, wife of the Constable of Fishkill, the child, under such articles of incenture, to remain with Mrs. Hanson until she was 18 years of age. Mr. Cunningham, upon his release, came to this city and is now employed in the works of the Manhattan Gas Company. Having discovered the whereabouts of his child a writ of habeas corpus was obtained by Mr. William F. Howe, his counsel, and under such writ the case was referred to William Sinclair, Clerk of Supreme Court, Chambers, who made his report yesterday that, in his opinion, the father was entitled to the custody of the child. Upon this report Judge Donohue gave his decision embodying the same in the following brief opinion:—"The relator in this case is admitted to be the father of the infant. The respondent claims to hold the child by virtue of an indenture made by a Superintendent of the Poor of Dutchess county. There is not the least legal evidence of the facts on which the power to make such a bond as the indentures would exist. The indenture, therefore, is without authority and of no effect, and the infant must, therefore, be restored to its father.

NO PASS BOOKS NO MONEY.

Arend H. Kuper, by Gustavus A. Webriens, his guardian, brought a suit against William Plaatje under the following circumstances, as set forth in the complaint. Plaintiff was a nephew of Arend Blanckl, who died in January, 1876, and who, he says, deposited $5,000 in the Seamen's and Irving Savings banks in trust for him. Blanckl in his lifetime received pass books from the respective banks, and during his lifetime did not revoke the gifts to the plaintiff, who was entitled to receive the deposits on the 6th of September, 1875. And upon demand the banks refused to pay the money until the bank books were produced; that the defendant has the pass books and refuses to give them up, claiming that they are the property of the estate of the deceased, whose executor the defendant claims to be; that the books belong to the plaintiff and the possession of them is necessary to establish his title to the deposits, and without them he cannot obtain the money justly belonging to him. The answer states that the gift was revoked by the last will of the deceased and the bank books were given to the defendant as executor in the presence of the plaintiff, and that he was then the property he wanted to have divided among the persons named in the will. He says the plaintiff contested the will and that the contest is yet undecided by the Surrogate. He denies that the plaintiff has any right to the pass books, but that they belong to him for the uses and purposes mentioned in the will. Judge Van Brunt, in an opinion rendered yesterday, gave judgment for the defendant, holding that there is no evidence of an absolute trust.

A NOT OVER BRIGHT JURY.

A suit was commenced a few days since before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, in which the plaintiff, Rudolph Wyman, sought to recover from Louis Blumpart, Felix Hayman and Max Hesselberger some $4,000 on a promissory note. The defendants, Blumgart and Hesselberger, pleaded usury, and that the money was loaned to Hayman alone, and a separate defence was put in by Hayman. The case was sent to the jury eight days last week, and Judge Freedman ordered a sealed verdict to be delivered yesterday morning. Judge Freedman was somewhat surprised to learn that the jury had quietly wended their way homeward leaving a little memorial behind them in the shape of a sealed verdict in favor of Blumgart and Hesselberger, without any allusion whatever to the defendant Hayman. Judge Freedman gave the jury a severe lecture, and said he could not see how they endorsed the Court officer in charge to release them when they had not agreed upon a verdict. He then ordered that they show cause, at ten A. M. to-morrow, why they should not be punished for contempt of Court in so acting unsanctioned under those circumstances. The Court will hold an investigation, and the Court officer and all concerned are to be examined. The possibility of a lively time for the offending jurors is somewhat strengthened by the statement that the several counsel will attend with affidavits.

MORE CITY SUITS.

In the suit of James Murray against the Mayor, &c., the plaintiff sued to recover $500 salary as attendant upon the Supreme Court from November 14, 1871, to May 1, 1872. Plaintiff was duly appointed by the usual resolution, and on November 14 was discharged by Andrew H. Green, then Deputy Comptroller. On the trial plaintiff claimed that this was no legal discharge, and offered to prove service. Judge Freedman, however, refused to entertain such an offer, under the circumstances, and dismissed the complaint. Elliot Sandford appeared for the plaintiff and Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, D. J. Dean and Charles F. Miller for the city.

Sarah M. Norman brought suit against the city to recover $10,000 for injuries sustained from a fall on the ice in front of No. 629 Third avenue on the evening of January 9, 1876. The fall was caused by a stream which flowed from a leader at the junction of Nos. 629 and 631 Third avenue across the sidewalk and froze into an icy ridge some three inches high. Upon the close of the plaintiff's case a motion for non-suit was made, on the ground that no negligence on the part of the city had been shown, and that if there was any negligence at all in the case it was that of the plaintiff. Judge Freedman accordingly dismissed the complaint. Messrs. Baker and Sperry appeared for the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, Charles F. Miller and E. H. Lacombe for the city.

THE DANCER WILL CONTEST.

The matter of the contest of the will of Miss Mary M. Dancer was again up yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. Counsel for the contestants asked the Surrogate to name a time when he would hear arguments on the validity of the provisions of the will to which objections might be made. The Surrogate replied that he supposed it was the intention of the contestants to offer proofs as to the validity of the will in advance of argument being had. Counsel said he had not yet completed the preparation of his documentary evidence. The Surrogate thought that after the proofs of the contestants had been submitted, the proponents should be given an opportunity to produce further testimony if they desired it, before final argument was had. Counsel on both sides acquiesced in this. It was then arranged that the objections of the contestants should be filed on or before the 2d day of July next, and that they be specific as to what provisions are objected to and on what grounds. Mr. Pyett, counsel for Mr. Jeremiah, the executor and proponent of the will, asked that the will be immediately admitted to probate and letters testamentary be issued. He said there would be no contest as to their validity, and if probate of the will was delayed they might never get their money, as they were already near seventy years old each. After a sharp bout between counsel the case was again adjourned to the 9th prox.

TROUBLES OF LEGATEES.

Another strange contest to a will has just been commenced in the Surrogate's Court. Patrick Fennelly, formerly a liquor dealer in this city died a short time ago, leaving an estate valued at $75,000 to his widow, Mary, and four children by his marriage with her, which will was duly admitted to probate. Now, one Michael Fennelly, claiming to be the brother of the deceased, seeks to have the probate of the will opened and come in and contest on the grounds that he was not cited to appear when probate of the will was sought, and that the instrument was obtained by undue influence on the part of the widow while the testator was in an unconscious condition. The contestant also alleges that at the time the testator married Mary, the woman claimiug to be the widow, he had another wife and two children living in Ireland, but all of whom, he says, are now dead. The case came on for hearing yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. After a lengthy discussion between counsel the further hearing of the case was adjourned to October next, ex-Surrogate Tucker, the alleged brother's counsel, undertaking in the meantime to procure evidence of the first marriage from Ireland.

A STRANGE CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A rather unusual case—so far as but very rarely a similar case comes before the United States courts—was before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Flemong W. Jackson, a colored cook at the Stevens House, charged his wife, Mary Josephine Jackson (also colored), of bright and intelligent appearance, with forging his name to a money order, on which, as he alleged, she drew $50 forwarded to him from Richmond, Va. From the testimony taken in the case it appears that Jackson and his wife came to this city a few months ago from Richmond with the intention of residing here. That after a little time, from some cause not very clearly developed, Jackson grew suddenly jealous of his wife, and later some little unpleasantness occurring therefrom she left him. They had, during their sojourn in Richmond, lived very comfortably and happily, and among some effects which they left behind them at Richmond was a piano which cost $500. Jackson made a little money, and his wife left him he wrote to a friend in Richmond to have the piano sold and the amount in excess of the amount due on it up to date to be sent to him in a money order. In due course of time a letter containing a money order for $50 to Jackson's order was addressed to him from Richmond. This order was paid to some man other than complainant on an application which, he alleges, was forged by his wife in his name. The defendant's counsel, Mr. Robert N. Waite, on presenting his client's case to the Court, contended that her husband himself had got the person who drew the money to personate him, had signed the application himself, and had concocted the whole plot for the purpose of involving the wife in a very serious charge through a feeling of unjustifiable jealousy and revenge. He claimed that Mrs. Jackson was entirely innocent of the charge, and moved that the complaint be dismissed. After a full hearing, however, Commissioner Osborn decided to hold Mrs. Jackson in default of $1,000 bail, which she was unable to furnish, and, in consequence, was removed to Ludlow Street Jail.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, goes to Newport on Monday next, and will return on the 10th prox., to sit a few days, to dispose of some pressing business.

There was commenced yesterday, before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, the trial of a suit brought by George B. Kingsbury and another against Michael Kirwan, to recover $1,200, growing out of certain cotton speculations entered into two years ago, which amount the jury gave them.

In our report of the suit of Jacob R. Shipherd against Charles C. Cokefair it was erroneously stated that the parties were partners, and that the defendant has control of the mortgage forming the basis of the suit and had threatened to have it foreclosed. The defendant states that no such control exists, nor have any such threats been made, and moreover the value of the entire property mortgaged is but $13,800

In the case of the lawyer Frederick A. Botty, charged by Judge Dinkel, of the Fourth District Court, with contempt of court, the facts of which have been published in the HERALD, ex-Judge Joachimsen appeared on the writ having as on bench of Judge Dinkel, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, claiming that the writ of habeas corpus should be dismissed. Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for Botty, submitted yesterday his points. A decision is expected to-day.

In the raid made by Captain Foley on Saturday night last on disorderly houses in his precinct among those arrested were John Brown and Sarah Jones, they each being charged with keeping a disorderly house in Canal street. Judge Murray fixed their bail respectively at $2,000 and $1,000, and it is said that he refused to accept responsible bondsmen. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out by Mr. Robert H. Racey, counsel for the prisoners, and on this writ a hearing was had yesterday before Judge Donohue, the object of the writ being to compel acceptance of the bond offered. After hearing Mr. Maisac, of the District Attorney's office in opposition, Judge Donohue took the papers.

Clara Wermues, who was married to Mathias Wermies some eleven years ago, is now seeking a limited divorce upon the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. She charges in her complaint that her husband abandoned her in 1870, a few years after that she did not hear from him for a year, when she learned that he was living with one Bertha Middledorf, in Willets street. She says, further, that she is without any means of support, and that he has an income of $1,500 a year. Upon an application for alimony the case came up for a hearing yesterday before Judge Donohue, Mr. Stephen Rhiel appearing for the plaintiff and Mr. William F. Howe for the defendant. After hearing the facts of the case a decree of separation was ordered and the matter of alimony reserved for future adjudication.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Phillips vs. Bechia; Babcock vs. Babcock; Dillon vs. Dillon; Hazard vs. Richardson; Ward vs. Ackerman; in the matter of Ceballos; Townsend vs. Elberth; Spies vs. Gerlach; Hall vs. Hall.—Motions denied.

Leventhal vs. Heitner.—Motion granted for October.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Bodine vs. Moneypenney et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Joseph vs. Abelle.—Decree must be handed in before findings will be signed.

Watson vs. Keuvin and others.—Decree must be handed in before findings will be signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Williams et al., &c., vs. Dobbs et al.—Findings settled.

Bush vs. Scofield.—Findings settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. T. Daly.

Smith vs. Smith et al.—See opinion.

King vs. McCann.—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings to be settled on two days' notice. See opinion.

Vanderville vs. Callahan.—Motion granted. (Fay vs. O'Neil, 36 N. Y., 1; Duden vs. Wanzleider, Supreme Court, Barnett, J., May, 1877.) No costs.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Mulvey vs. Kerwin.—See memorandum.

Johnson vs. Johnson.—Reference ordered.

Seiter vs. Thompson.—Motion granted.

Strauss vs. The North German Lloyd.—Motion granted, without costs.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schott vs. Wright.—Rule 39 of the Supreme Court requires this motion to be made at Special Term. It is, therefore, not properly brought before me.

Kuper vs. Plaatje.—Judgment for the defendant, with costs. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

By Judge Donohue.

Smith vs. Loughran, Jr.—Judgment for plaintiff

Schneider, et al., vs. Corly.—Case and exceptions not prepared according to rule.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Garra vs. Kearney, &c.—See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 3.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Jackson vs. Burns.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Peters vs. Dunn.—Decision of June 7, 1877, must stand.

Fleishauer vs. Levy.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless terms are complied with.

Levy vs. Schwartz.—Motion denied, as per decision filed.

Kelly vs. Kitchena.—Motion granted.

Gaffney vs. Daly.—Motion for leave to serve case, &c., granted.

Andrews vs. Lyon.—Motion to dismiss complaint, &c., granted.

Theil vs. Murtaugh: Frank vs. Egan; Crocker vs. Fogg; Zemansky vs. Churchill; Molougney vs. Dunn; Gardinier vs. Monsson; Jamieson vs. Skinner; Carr vs. Goldstein; Norton vs. The Mayor, &c.; Judge vs. Same; Munn vs. Same; Reilly vs. Same; Nagle vs. Same; Irwin vs. Same; Herd vs. Same.—Orders granted.

By Judge Sheridan.

Faber vs. Solomon.—Case settled and filed.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE M'DONALD HOMICIDE.

The trial of James Blake, charged with the killing of John McDonald, at the corner of Dominick and Varick streets, on the evening of last New Year's Day, was continued yesterday. The prisoner, who is a young man of respectable appearance, was surrounded by his parents and a large number of his relatives. Mrs. McDonald, the widow of the deceased, with her infant, occupied a seat in the witness box. Mr. Spencer, with whom was associated Mr. Peter Mitchell, summed up on behalf of the prisoner. He referred to the excellent character the prisoner had previously borne, and contended that he could not naturally have committed so grave an offence as that charged. He submitted that the prisoner was in the clutches of a powerful foe, and that it was only when he felt the fingers of the deceased slowly killing him by strangulation that he pulled his pistol and fired in self-defence. In conclusion, he argued that the prisoner was justified in resorting to any violence which would have the effect of saving his own life, and asked the jury to acquit the prisoner.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins replied on the part of the prosecution. While expressing sympathy for the position of the accused, he submitted that the pity should be divided; that there should be some extended to the widow whose husband was struck down without warning. He contended that if the prisoner went forth unwhipped of justice similar acts would be repeated by others. The learned counsel, in the course of a very powerful and effective address, drew a vivid picture of the murder on New Year's Day; how the prisoner, without provocation and when he could readily have got away, deliberately drew his pistol and sent his companion into eternity. He asked the prisoner belonged to a class of young men who armed themselves with weapons on New Year's Day and on the Fourth of July in anticipation of some sort of disturbance—a class of young men who, after they have taken a few drinks, feel disposed to quarrel and shoot the first man they come across. Mr. Rollins severely criticised the conduct of the prisoner on the witness stand, whose cool deportment clearly evidenced his entire absence of regret for the terrible crime he had committed. In concluding his exhaustive address the prosecuting counsel asked the jury to be mindful of their duty and not to allow the youth of the prisoner to affect their judgment in a case where justice loudly called for adequate punishment. Judge Sutherland then charged the jury, pointing out the law bearing on the offence as charged in the indictment. After an absence of about two hours the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Messrs. Spencer and Mitchell made strenuous efforts to have the sentence postponed on motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. Judge Sutherland, however, denied these applications, observing at the same time that he fully concurred in the verdict rendered by the jury. He then formally sentenced Blake to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing Prison.

KILLED WITH AN UMBRELLA.

Richard O'Keefe, a bricklayer, residing at No. 445 West Forty-first street, was arraigned for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins charged with the killing of John Fitzsimmons. It was alleged that on the night of November 6, last, the prisoner, with two other bricklayers—the deceased and Jeremiah Dynan—met in McCormack's liquor saloon, Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. They all drank very freely and finally a dispute arose as to their respective merits. In the course of the altercation O'Keefe struck Dynan with an umbrella which he carried in his hand. Fitzsimmons rushed to his friend's assistance, whereupon O'Keefe struck a blow at the latter with the umbrella and struck him in the eye. Fitzsimmons shouted immediately that he had lost his eye, and Dynan attempted to hold O'Keefe, but the latter escaped. He was subsequently arrested but denied the charge. Fitzsimmons was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital and died the following day. Dynan was examined by Mr. Rollins as to the affair, and the above facts were disclosed. Mr. Howe, who defended the prisoner, had not concluded his cross-examination of that witness when the Court adjourned until this morning.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Before Judge Gildersleeve.

STEALING FROM A FELLOW WORKMAN.

A blacksmith named William Burnett, of First avenue and Fifty-sixth street, on the 15th inst., stole a gold watch from a fellow workman, named William Flynn, of No. 238 Ninth avenue, and on being arraigned for trial yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Russell pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to the State Prison for the term of two years and six months.

Mary Kelly, a well known thief, of No. 14 Roosevelt street, was arraigned on two charges of petit larceny, having stolen $25 from John Dorsey, of No. 45 James street, and a watch and chain from Margaret Cleary, of No. 36 East Broadway. The prisoner pleaded guilty and on one charge was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and on the other to four months.

James A. McFeeley, who was convicted on the charge of embezzling $15 from Ehrich & Co., of Eighth avenue, was, on the motion of Mr. Spencer, granted a new trial.

James Gleason, convicted of grand larceny in receiving stolen goods, the property of Mary Murray, of No. 6 Jones street, was yesterday sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment.

Gian Rapitan, of No. 306 West street, on the 13th inst. snatched a silver watch from Aaron McIntyre, of No. 36 Forsyth street, while he was standing at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for the term of two years and six months.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 44, 50, 62, 64, 67, 91, 129, 130, 137, 158, 204, 205, 207, 222, 260, 281, 284, 286, 287.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until July 6, 1877.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 261, 501, 407, 357, 377, 239, 228, 364, 355, 347, 440, 408, 466.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Barrett.—Case on, No. 1857. Part 2—Held by Judge Potter.—Nos. 558, 2288, 2384, 2406, 1338, 1944, 4860, 2402, 2150, 4798, 4788, 3078, 3224, 1744, 2146, 1604, 2162, 1932, 1546. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sanford.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Case on, No. 1029. No day calendar. Part 2.—Adjourned until to-morrow. Part 3—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 334, 1095, 1168, 1181, 1034, 1025, 869, 1166, 220, 420, 3204, 518, 607, 663, 1257, 1048, 1347, 1267, 1258, 1670, 1244, 1296, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1307, 1308, 1310, 1311, 1313, 1260, 1315, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1325, 1326, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1342.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned *sine die.*

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Van Roesen.—Case on, Nos. 14, 14½, 30, 13, 16, 40, 5, 27. Demurrer, No. 66.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Adjourned for the term. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 739, 1080, 1832, 2064, 1292, 1221, 1029.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 6272, 9427, 2062, 6640, 734, 3005, 6085, 6635, 7538, 4057, 8619, 8377, 6574, 6083, 9566, 5331, 8126, 6625, 6651, 7076, 6215, 6213, 7677, 9004, 6425. Part 3—Held by Judge Sinnott.—Nos. 4176, 4177, 2471, 4956, 6290, 6320, 4464, 7214, 6398, 6443, 5130.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Thomas Ryan, homicide; Same vs. John Smith and William Brown, robbery; Same vs. James Gillen and George W. Watson, burglary; Same vs. James Kennedy, burglary; Same vs. Frank Kleinman, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Benson, grand larceny; Same vs. James R. Palmer, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Wheppie, grand larceny; Same vs. John J. Cohoun, forgery; Same vs. Louis Gonzaloo, larceny from the person; Same vs. Thomas Nicholson, larceny from the person; Same vs. George Wilson, gambling. Part 2—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. James King, Patrick Fallon and Patrick Smith, robbery; Same vs. Thomas F. Wilson, robbery; Same vs. Baptist Schwarzler, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Bernard Goodwin, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Dominico Nomori, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Frederick Thomas and Silver Ware, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Gillen, burglary; Same vs. John J. Bradley, burglary; Same vs. Robert A. Munday, burglary; Same vs. Patrick McCain, burglary; Same vs. Henry Hartman, burglary; Same vs. David Milstein and Isaac Goldstein, burglary; Same vs. Eugene Sumner, grand larceny; Same vs. James Lee, grand larceny; Same vs. John Gibson, grand larceny; Same vs. Annona Lafrenzy, grand larceny; Same vs. Annie Goldberg, grand larceny; Same vs. Patrick Gough, grand larceny; Same vs. Patrick Hays and Cornelius Mahoney, grand larceny; Same vs. William G. Hay, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward Burns and George Hyer, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward Bennett, forgery; Same vs. Frank O'Brien, larceny from the person; Same vs. Mary Martin, larceny from the person; Same vs. Rachel Shaw, larceny from the person; Same vs. Robert Hill and Jane Hill, assault and battery.

COULD NOT BEAR DISGRACE.

A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE ON BEING COMMITTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Judge Wandell yesterday afternoon was a very respectable looking, well dressed man, who said he was Alfonso Rapitan, of Norfolk, Va. He was arrested on Sixth avenue by Officer Kelly, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, early in the day, while in an almost helpless state of intoxication. Rapitan was recognized by the Judge as a man whom he had committed in the latter part of last week, on a similar charge and fined $10. Yesterday he had no money, and he was placed in the box preparatory to being removed to the Tombs. While in the pen he entered the closet adjoining and after some time made his appearance again among the prisoners with a deep wound two inches long by one deep under his right ear, from which the blood flowed profusely. Officer Van Dusen, who has charge of the male pen, noticing his condition, sent to the New York Hospital at once for a surgeon. Rapitan on being questioned admitted that he had cut himself, and said he wished to end his existence. He informed the officers that he came to New York about two weeks ago and put up at the Hotel St. Omer. Being asked whether he was married he answered:—

"Yes, and that is the whole cause of the trouble. My wife came from Norfolk with me, and ran away from me last Saturday for no cause that I can think of. Since then I have remained around, and must have been drinking freely, but when I found myself to-day in a prison pen I could not stand the disgrace."

The surgeon dressed Mr. Rapitan's wound, and had him removed to the hospital in West Fifteenth street. Rapitan is said to be a man of considerable means, and owns a large amount of property in Wilmington, N. C.

ANOTHER CLERK RUINED.

Fast living and a too elastic conscience brought to the bar of the Tombs Police Court yesterday George H. Whitney, a well educated and respectable looking young clerk, charged with embezzlement. He had been in the employ of Sgobel & Day, merchants, of No. 26 Beaver street, and was frequently intrusted with large sums of money with which to pay customs duties. Some months ago his employers, receiving information that he was leading a fast life and spending money profusely, watched him and traced to him the sum of $722, unaccounted for on the books. The case was placed in the hands of Captain Caffrey, of the First precinct, who detailed Detective Hogan to find the young man, he having in the meantime resigned his position. The detective succeeded in finding him in Staten Island, where his parents, highly respectable people, reside. On being taken into custody, Whitney confessed that his embezzlement would aggregate $4,000. Justice Smith remanded him until to-day.

BETRAYED BY A CONVICT.

Acting upon information given by Lewis F. Nephew, alias Charles Nilson, now an inmate of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, the police yesterday arrested Edward E. Burnett, on the charge of having received $185 worth of pens, stolen from the store of Henry Hoe, No. 91 John street, some months ago. Justice Smith, at the Tombs, yesterday remanded him for examination.

FEMALE JAILBIRD CAGED.

Annie Riley, alias Kate Connelly, alias Emma Thomas, alias Emma Jones, arrested by Detective Kerns, of the Central Office, on Monday, charged with robbing a number of persons by whom she had been employed as a servant, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Though the prisoner has been operating for a long time, and as many as ten different complaints were made against her at Police Headquarters, Mr. Joseph J. Homburg, of No. 128 East Sixty-first street, and Mrs. Rosa Kostka, of No. 1,311 avenue and Forty-sixth street, were the only ones who appeared to press charges. The prisoner was in Mrs. Kostka's employ only a few days, during which she left a silver plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, one 10 foot Grocer's Icebox, two Refrigerators, &c.; one parlor Satin Suit, seven pieces, together with 18 Linen Sheets and Ingrain Carpets. Dealers invited. N. B.—Regular sale days, Wednesday and Saturday.

BY P. DAILEY, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE.—By will sell the Fixtures and Furniture of the Lager Beer saloon and Restaurant No. 431 East 14th st., in lots, this day, at 2:30 P. M. Sale peremptory. Goods removed at once. By order E. HASSEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 125,000 tons Scranton Steam Coal, delivered at Orange, New Jersey, June 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY J. COOKE, AUCTIONEER.—THURSDAY, JUNE 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises, 1,000 pieces of entire Stock of assorted Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Articles, Ribbons, &c., in packages and lots, absolute. Dealers invited.

F. COLTON AUCTIONEER.

Plate Mirror, 60 by 30 good Carpets, Books, &c., this day (Wednesday), June 27, at the auction rooms 596 Broadway, above Metropolitan Hotel, commencing at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of good and medium quality Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Basement Goods, Carpets, &c.; also all the Furniture of an uptown club house, Musical Instruments, sieel and Steel Engravings, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, valuable Books, Fancy Goods, &c. Catalogues early this morning.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

A full Set of Flags of All Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.

PRICE $4 PER SET.

Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

A PLATE GLASS BREAKER.

The demand of Wendell Lummerwick for money having been refused by C. G. Reichert, in his saloon, No. 1,051 Third avenue, on Monday evening, Lummerwick broke plate glass worth $200. Yesterday morning, on complaint of Mr. Reichert, he was committed in the Fifty-seventh Street Court.

REAL ESTATE.

But three foreclosures were sold in the Exchange yesterday:—

Louis Mesier sold, under Supreme Court foreclosure, Charles H. Phelps, referee, a lot, 25x68, on East 57th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., to Mary A. Holmes, plaintiff $9,975

James M. Welles sold, under Supreme Court foreclosure, Monmouth G. Hart, referee, a house with lot, 18.4x87, on Lexington av., e. s., 567 ft. n. of 51st st., to Amanda Bussing 12,525

The same auctioneer sold, under motion of J. Keogh, referee, the interest of Abraham Bell in 53¾ acres of land, known as the Peter Bussing farm, on the line of the New York and Harlem Railroad adjoining the village of Bussingtown, to Peter J. Bussing. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., disposed at private sale of the four story English basement brick house, No. 237 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., to Elizabeth Howell, of Glenham Hotel, for..... 8,500

Total sales for the day..... $71,100

TRANSFERS.

1st av., w. s., 30 ft. s. of 124 st., 49.4x65; R. Jansen to M. Duffy..... Nom.

Elm av., s. s. (24th ward); Kate Kayser (executrix) to Edward Wilson..... 200

624 st., n. s., 337 ft. e. of 24 av., 17x100.5; T. Wandell (executor) to S. Schwartz..... 6,000

Boulevard, e. s. corner of 152d st., 74.11x100; J. H. Morris (executor) to H. A. Montgomery..... 10,500

Houston, s. s. corner of Canton st., 50x75; James Gregory and wife to C. G. Reichert..... 12,000

80th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x102; N. A. McCool to E. J. Aldrich..... 8,700

Grove Hill place, e. of av. C, 23x90 (23d ward); Clara Decker and husband to C. Dalmar..... 1,500

Gouverneur st., s. s., 107.6 ft. e. of Terrace place, 50x118; J. H. Hildreth and wife to Mary B. Schilling..... Nom.

Gouverneur st., s. s., 107.6 ft. e. of Terrace place, 50x118; J. H. Schilling and wife to J. H. Hildreth. Nom.

1st av., e. s., 20 ft. w. of 61st st., 20x80; Michael K. Burke and wife to Ellen Gleason..... 1,700

115th st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st av., 37.6x100.10; Jas. Riley and wife to C. C. Doscher..... Nom.

Gouverneur st., s. s., 107.6 ft. e. of Terrace place, 18.5x90, (23d ward); G. Knospe and wife to John H. Schilling..... 1,500

Greenwich st., s. e. corner of Amos st; B. A. Pierson to G. F. Dickinson..... 500

115th st., s. s., 220.6 ft. w. of av. B, 100x100.3; W. L. Findley, referee, to Isaac Bell..... 25,100

MORTGAGES

Jones, David, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, n. e. corner 10th st. and av. B, 1 year..... 15,000

Syms, William J. and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, n. e. corner Hester and Christie; 1 year

Hoe, Richard M. to New York Life Insurance Company, w. s. Gold st., Nos. 29 and 31 25,000

Van Vleck, John, to New York Life Insurance Company, n. s. 30th st., w. of 6th av.; 2 years..... 8,500

Demorest, Eliza M. and husband, to West Side Savings Bank, 2d av., s. e. corner 58th st..... 200

Brinkerhoff, Theodosia J. and husband, to William S. Banta, s. s. Houston st., w. of Greene st.; 1 year

Johnson, Peter Neville, to Charles Schwartz, Elm av. (23d ward); 2 years..... 800

Lowenich, Emanuel, to William B. Ast, n. s. 123d st., w. of 8th av., 3 years..... 5,000

Decker, Clara and husband, to Eliza J. Bradley, s. s. of Grove Hill place (23d ward); 3 years..... 1,000

Harman, Isaac and wife, to Ludwig Baumann, e. s. of Grand st., e. of Clinton st.; 1 year..... 2,300

Same to same, s. s. of Grand st., e. of Clinton st., 1 year..... 2,500

Findley, Andrew, to John H. Dyckman, n. s. of 104th st., w. of av. A; 3 years..... 7,500

Bennet, George E., to Smith M. Russell, w. s. of Thompson st., s. of Spring st., 4 years..... 2,800

Eggers, George W. and wife, to J. H. Simonis, e. s. of 1st av., n. of 61st st.; 2 years..... 5,000

Same to Eliza Wisner, e. s. of 1st av., n. of 61st st.; 2 years..... 4,000

Schwartz, Sieg

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

10 WEST 17TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing.

16 CARMINE ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND HUDSON ST.—A young woman as good cook; splendid baker; good washer and ironer; good references.

17 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; wishes to have her daughter with her; city reference.

20 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and laundress; city reference.

29½ WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A COMPETENT woman as cook in a restaurant, boarding house or hotel; city or country; good city reference.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; understands all its branches; best city reference from last place.

34 WEST 39TH ST. (PRESENT EMPOYER'S).—A respectable English woman as first class cook; city or country.

42 WEST 22D ST.—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as waitress or waitress and chambermaid; city or country, as city preferred; well recommended by present employer.

58 EAST 81ST ST.—TWO SISTERS, TOGETHER; ONE as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waiting lady or to upstairs work; no objection to the country; two years' city reference. Call or address for two days.

66 EAST 54TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for her cook, or as housekeeper and take care of children; city or country; good reference.

67 CARMINE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook in a private family; city references.

72 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with washing and ironing if required.

75 WEST 36TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook and assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days.

104 WEST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook and assist with the washing; excellent city reference.

110 WEST 10TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; good city reference.

112 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR.—AS first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; boning and larding and all kinds of dessert; country preferred; city reference.

124 A competent woman as cook, waner and ironer; city or country; city reference.

124 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as first class cook; will assist with washing; city or country; best city reference.

126 WEST 35TH ST., IN STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook or laundress in a private family; country preferred; good reference from last place.

128 EAST 12TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT COOK, city or country; would do plain washing; best reference from last place. Address.

130 WEST 13TH ST.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron; no objection to the country; reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS restaurant cook, night or day; goes out to work by the day.

146 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and to assist with the washing; good reference.

146 EAST 43D ST.—A NEAT, WILLING AND obliging girl as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; best reference; no objections to the country.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in private family; is an excellent cook and good baker; willing to make herself useful; best city reference. Call or address for one day.

160 WEST 52D ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; IS A good washer and ironer; no objection to the country.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—AS COOK AND FIRST CLASS laundress; six years' city reference.

201 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A GERMAN woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family.

204 EAST 54TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

208 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook and first class laundress; best city references; understands her business; willing and obliging; city or country.

211 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; a short distance in the country preferred; will come well recommended.

221 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM 15.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook and to do general housework in a small family; good reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class family cook; understands the care of milk and butter; city or country; reference.

223 EAST 29TH ST.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron; city or country; good reference.

224 WEST 17TH ST.—COOK AND CHAMBERmaid, by a mother and daughter, who desire to do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; chambermaid is neat, tidy and a good waitress; best reference.

230 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

236 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

238 WEST 16TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches, city or country; best reference.

240 WEST 47TH ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and to assist with the washing; city or country; best city reference.

249 7TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND BAker; pastry and desserts; city or country; good reference.

258 WEST 33D ST., IN STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; no objection to private boarding house; good city reference.

261 8TH AV.—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; GOOD cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

264 RIVINGTON ST.—TWO ENGLISH PROTESTants; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Call or address.

266 WEST 34TH ST.—AS ENGLISH COOK IN A boarding house; city or country; willing and obliging; reference.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable Protestant young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best reference.

306 EAST 115TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer or as chambermaid and waitress.

310 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and laundress; first class city reference.

312 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—To cook, wash and iron.

315 5TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TWO PROTESTant girls; one as first class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and will assist with the washing and ironing; want to go together; good city reference.

316 WEST 14TH ST.—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; city or country; three years' city reference from last place.

328 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good reference.

321 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; country preferred; good references.

330 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—Two good girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go together. Call for two days.

335 EAST 13TH ST.—AS WELL EXPERIENCED woman; understands general rules of cooking; no objection to the country. Call or address.

335 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—An English Protestant as first class cook; country boarding house; city reference.

337 EAST 34TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands meats, pastry and bread; country preferred; best reference.

343 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

346 EAST 30TH ST.—GOOD COOK AND EXcellent baker; can take charge of milk and butter and do washing and ironing; country preferred; city reference.

405 EAST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook or chambermaid; reference if required

405 14TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND TO wash with washing and ironing; city or country; best city or country reference. Call for two days.

410 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; city or country, or private boarding house; best reference.

412 WEST 57TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS FIRST class cook and to assist with the washing; the other as first class waitress and chambermaid; city or country.

417 WEST 56TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; IS a good baker; willing to assist with washing.

430 BY AN AS THOROUGH FAMILY COOK; willing to assist with coarse washing; best city reference.

446 MADISON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class cook or laundress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

450 WEST 29TH ST.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron; would do housework in a small family; six years' reference.

450 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A RESpectable woman as first class cook; no objection to the country; best city reference.

451 WEST 52D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; AN excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; city reference.

466 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first class cook in a boarding house in the country; good reference.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., 2D floor.—A respectable woman as cook in a boarding house or private family; would go a short distance in the country.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 8.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; city or country; city reference.

504 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and excellent laundress, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; good city reference.

505 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; city or country; city reference.

505 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

591 8D AV.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; city reference.

642 EAST 55TH ST., 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; city reference; no objection to the country.

803 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; willing; good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

882 3D AV.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH the washing; city or country; good city reference.

1,110 3D AV., CORNER 63TH ST.—A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; no objection to the country; city reference.

1,120 3D AV., NEAR 65TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference from last place. No cards noticed.

1,277 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS colored cook in a private family or boarding house.

1,290 BROADWAY.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to a boarding house or to assist with washing; city reference.

1,543 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference.

A NORWEGIAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; A best city reference. Address KATE, box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. A full Set of Flags of all Nations, 36 in number, size 2½ by 3½ feet.

PRICE $4 PER SET. Send address to METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE, 28 Ann st., New York.

Chambermaids, &c.

9 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing.

10 WEST 39TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; city or country.

12 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing in a private family; has best reference.

20 JANE ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A neat, tidy, honest and industrious girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; or would do the down stairs work of a small family; is a good plain cook; kind and obliging; willing to go a short distance in the country if convenient. Call all the week.

34 WEST 19TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid.

34 WEST 39TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid.

37 WEST 47TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; or would do fine washing. Call to-day.

34 WEST 48TH ST.—A LADY, LEAVING THE CITY, wishes to get a situation for an excellent chambermaid or waitress and cook; would go together or separate.

51 WEST 9TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, lately landed, as chambermaids and waitresses; no objection to the city or country or private hotel. Can be seen at their last place. Will answer no cards.

57 WEST 49TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A chambermaid and waitress will assist with fine washing and ironing; city or country. Apply before 12 o'clock.

73 KING ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress or as laundress alone; is a good plain cook; best city reference.

78 BROOME ST.—A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid; good reference; will go in the country; reference.

87A CHRISTOPHER ST., FOUR FLIGHTS UP, FRONT.—A respectable girl to do upstairs work and mind children, in a private family; three years' city reference.

89 CHRISTOPHER ST., ROOM 17.—YOUNG GIRL to do upstairs work; city or country. Call for two days

96 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light chamberwork and take care of growing children; reference; no objections.

100 CARMINE ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the laundry if required; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

108 WEST 123D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AN honest girl as chambermaid or to do general upstairs work; good references. Address or apply. Call for two days.

113 EAST 21ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country.

116 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress or waitress; best reference from her present employer; city or country.

116 WEST 19TH ST. (RING FIRST BELL).—AN honest girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children. Apply for two days.

123 EAST 36TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A good girl as chambermaid and waitress.

127 WEST 45TH ST.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO find a place for a girl as chambermaid and waitress at moderate wages; well recommended.

127 GREENWICH AV.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a private family.

138 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing; city or country.

140 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good reference.

141 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; or would go as waitress; willing to leave the city; good references.

151 WEST 33D ST. (RING FOURTH BELL).—A young woman to do upstairs work and sew, or to take care of a baby; best reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS PROTestant chambermaid and waitress or to do house work; city or country.

156 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing. Call for two days.

166 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do chambermaid and seamstress and to take care of children; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and mind children; city reference.

203 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do upstairs work and plain sewing.

205 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or nurse and to do sewing; city or country; three years' city reference from last place.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS Protestant chambermaid; no objection to go in the country.

208 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

208 EAST 44TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

219 SULLIVAN ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or seamstress or to take care of children; no objection to the country; best city reference.

212 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference from last employer.

215 WEST 57TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

215 EAST 29TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing in a private family; city reference.

217 VARICK ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a private family; best reference. Call for two days.

221 EAST 38TH ST., REAR.—AN AMERICAN PROtestant girl as waitress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of salads; city or country; good city reference.

269 7TH AV. (RING SECOND BELL).—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do upstairs work and take care of children; city or country.

229 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing; good city reference.

237 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress; country preferred; city reference.

252 WEST 30TH ST., IN STORE.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; do sewing; is thoroughly competent and reliable; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call for two days.

261 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would do assist with the washing; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference.

304 EAST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG American woman as chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children or in light sewing and ironing; is willing and obliging; highest testimonials as to character and capacity.

304 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL to do light chamberwork. Inquire for MARTHA.

307 EAST 29TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting or as first class laundress. Can be seen for two days.

311 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; city or country; good reference.

319 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference.

320 WEST 36TH ST. REAR.—A GERMAN GIRL for chamberwork, washing and ironing and waiting; city or country. No cards.

323 LEXINGTON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress.

342 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to hotel or country; good city reference. Call or address for two days.

415 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or waiting or to assist with the washing and ironing or take care of children; willing and obliging; best city reference.

555 7TH AV. CORNER 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best reference from last place.

579 7TH AV.—RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or laundress; will suit gentlemen's or family washing home; city reference; city or country.

638 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl can be recommended by her present employer; to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply on Wednesday, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

693 6TH AV.—AS EXCELLENT CHAMBERMAID and waitress; willing to assist in washing; long city reference.

A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID, WILLING to take care of children; country preferred. Address SARAH A., Herald Uptown office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

23 DOMINICK ST.—A GIRL TO DO FINEST HAND embroidery and family sewing in a respectable family; or will do chamberwork and waiting.

64 GROVE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a first class dressmaker, as lady's maid or seamstress in the country; terms moderate. Call on or address M. K. COOPER.

130 WEST 50TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and to take care of growing children or wait on a lady; would do chamberwork; best references; city or country.

155 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day; city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; city or country; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

161 49TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A seamstress to go in the country; understands dressmaking and operating on machines and will assist with chamberwork; would work by the week or month.

201 LEXINGTON AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS SEAMstress by the day or week; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit; best city reference.

205 WEST 50TH ST.—AS PERMANENT THOROUGH dressmaker in private family; understands all kinds of sewing; city or country.

219 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as plain seamstress and nurse in a private family; no objections to the country; city reference.

241 EAST 19TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A lady, leaving the city, wishes to find a position for an excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing.

258 EAST 33D ST.—NORWEGIAN GIRL AS GOOD seamstress; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to do chamberwork; best reference.

325 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as seamstress or chambermaid; understands dressmaking. Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist with growing children, or any other work. Call or address.

337 EAST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress; wishes a few engagements by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter. Call or address.

412 WEST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable young North German girl as seamstress and chambermaid or nurse.

463 2D AV., CORNER 26TH ST.—A GENTEEL young girl who has lived out, as seamstress or lady's maid, or to make herself useful. Call or address for two days.

469 4TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER BY the day or work home; perfect fitter; reference. Address L. B.

476 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT DESIRES A POSITION as seamstress, wait on an invalid lady or nurse to a child. Apply at Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th st.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH DRESSMAKER DEsires engagements by the day or week; understands her business thoroughly. Address M. H., Herald Uptown office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more customers by the day or week; will go in the country. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown office.

A DRESSMAKER TO GO TO THE COUNTRY WITH Some lady as maid, or would take charge of grown children for moderate compensation. Address S. M., Herald Uptown office.

DRESSMAKER—GOES OUT BY THE DAY; WOULD like to go in the country with a family for the summer; city reference. Address C. R., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

12 LITTLE JONES ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, competent to do general housework; is neat, willing and obliging; no objection to the country. No postal cards.

13 MONTGOMERY ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is smart and active; best reference.

22 WEST 26TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—To do general housework in small American family.

42 AV. B, SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a small private family.

42 HENRY ST., ROOM NO. 11.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; city or country; best reference.

61 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; best city reference. Call or address.

80½ ATTORNEY ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl for general housework in a small family; would go a short distance in the country.

110 EAST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family; best reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do general housework; city or country; good reference.

137 CEDAR ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; no objections to go in the country.

138 WEST 19TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do general housework; best city reference.

140 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO do housework; city or country; best city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO do general housework; good city reference.

157 EAST 52D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a good cook and laundress; city or country; four years' city reference.

158 BLEECKER ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country.

178 CLINTON ST., NEW YORK, THIRD FLOOR.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country.

200 EAST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework, or would do chamberwork.

214 EAST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework or cook, wash and iron.

214 WEST 54TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON TO do housework, or cook, wash and iron; city reference.

220 ELIZABETH ST. (STORE).—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

221 EAST 78TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AND WELL recommended girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer.

221 MOTT ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework or as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; city or country.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; city or country; best reference.

229 EAST 29TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; city or country; best city reference.

224 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D Avs.—A respectable American Protestant girl to do general housework; good city reference.

225 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

228 WEST 18TH ST.—GIRL, LATELY LANDED, TO do general housework in a small private family; city or country.

231 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

232 WEST 60TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

234 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good cook and laundress; city reference.

240 WEST 35TH ST.—A STEADY GIRL TO DO housework; good cook and first class laundress; good city reference.

260 1ST AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable woman to do general housework; good reference.

298 DELANCEY ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—REspectable woman to do general housework; city or country; best reference.

302 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

308 WEST 21ST ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework or plain cooking, washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best city reference.

308 EAST 63D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman to do housework.

317 EAST 50TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good reference.

318 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family; wages no object; reference.

321 7TH AV.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

333 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and cook, wash and iron; good city reference.

344 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

345 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to do housework; would go in the country; good reference.

374 WEST 32D ST.—A LADY HAVING BROKEN up household, wishes to obtain a situation for an American woman who has been in her employ many years; understands all kinds of housework and is very neat with a needle; she will be an opportunity for a lady who does not wish to be troubled with disagreeable servants.

411 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family or take care of children. Call for two days.

411 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; city or country; city reference.

417 EAST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework or chamberwork. Call for two days.

425 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; city or country; reference.

427 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do general housework in a private family; reference.

439 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

452 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; city or country; wages no object.

489 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family; five years' reference from last employer.

502 WEST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; is a good English cook; city or country; city reference.

545 EAST 16TH ST. (STORE).—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small private family, or as cook washer and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

546 WEST 48TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework or chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

567 3D AV.—A SMART YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; willing and obliging; good city reference.

686 8TH AV.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO DO housework; city or country; good reference. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

690 8TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS., first floor.—A German girl to do general housework; city or country; reference.

809 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a small private family.

943 1ST AV., TOP HOUSE.—YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do general housework; no objection to the country; good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

1,054 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A SMART INTELligent girl to do general housework in a small family; understands her business; best reference.

1,096 3D AV., NEAR 64TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

1,120 3D AV., NEAR 65TH ST.—A RESPECTAble young girl to go general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

Housekeepers, &c.

32 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY AS housekeeper.

154 A WEST 52D ST., GROUND FLOOR, BACK.—A young lady as housekeeper in a widower's family. Inquire of MISS BUCKHOF.

WEST 26TH ST.—A LADY HAS BEEN SUCcessful in housing boarders and lodgers, having a business test ability, honorable, active, agreeable, refined, should like to superintend a furnished house.

279 3D AV., NEAR 22D ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper or companion; call 9 to 9 only. Mrs. SCOTT.

297 BOWERY, TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper, would do cooking at home.

FRENCH LADY, LATELY FROM PARIS, WELL educated, good musician, as housekeeper. Address M., box 212 Herald office.

A RUSSIAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; REFERences given if required Address Mrs. BULOFF, Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

18 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG LADY, TRAVELLING, wishes to procure a situation for a competent girl as first class laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country.

64 CHARLES ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A woman to go out by the day to do housecleansing or wash and iron; good reference.

67 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress or chambermaid, private family, hotel or boarding house; best reference.

87 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress; no objection to the country.

116 EAST 16TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress; best reference from present employer.

151 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

184 EAST 109TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class laundress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; would do housework in a small family; best city reference.

218 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do coarse washing and ironing in a private boarding house; good reference.

236 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

244 EAST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT woman wishes to go out by the day; good reference.

260 1ST AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable woman to go out washing, ironing or housecleansing by the day or week.

284 7TH AV., WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to go out by the day or week to wash, iron or clean house; best reference. Call for two days. Miss DREW.

300 EAST 40TH ST.—EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; also do French fluting, pafing and polishing shirts equal to new.

304 EAST 41ST ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

334 EAST 87TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as laundress in a private family; best city reference from last place.

422 3D AV., OVER THE HAT STORE.—AS FIRST class laundress to go out by the day.

436 WEST 36TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to work out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleansing.

619 5TH AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress; best city reference.

883 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS. (RING third bell).—A respectable English woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning; ten years' city reference.

Nurses, &c.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS WET nurse. Apply at Castle Garden.

A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A CHILD; good reference. Address present employer's, Newport House, 52d st., 7th av. and Broadway.

A NORTH GERMAN AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; would like to go travelling; best city reference. Address NURSE, Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

31 EAST 19TH ST.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to place her waitress, or as chambermaid; is willing to go in the country.

58 EAST 20TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country.

76 WEST 36TH ST.—AS COMPETENT WAITRESS; can take entire charge of dining room. &c.; references from last employers.

107 MADISON AV.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for her waitress and chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's.

113 EAST 21ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as waitress; city or country.

115 WEST 33D ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS competent waitress or as chambermaid; good references.

136 EAST 38TH ST.—AS WAITRESS; CAN TAKE entire charge of a dining room in a boarding house; city or country; best city reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST., (RING SECOND BELL).—AS good first class waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call or address.

243 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress; can take entire charge of a dining room; no objection to the country; best city references.

332 EAST 25TH ST.—AS COMPETENT WAITRESS; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last employer.

Miscellaneous.

2 FRONT ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, ABOUT TO return to Europe, would give her services with children or otherwise for her passage. Address M. W. JENNER.

5 MANGIN ST., CITY.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT has comfortable home for a lady or gentleman in the care and instruction of children or make herself generally useful. Address Miss C. D.

19 WEST 30TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO GO in the country; is capable to do anything except cooking or washing; is neat and obliging.

27 UNION SQUARE.—FRENCH MAID, FIRST CLASS hairdresser and dressmaker in a first class family; Bunsen's hair stock.

79 3D AV. (IN RESTAURANT).—A YOUNG GIRL AS lady's maid, or to take care of one child and do family sewing; good reference. Call at this week, from 2 to 3.

89 CHRISTOPHER ST., ROOM 17.—A YOUNG GIRL to do light housework; city or country. Call for two days

103 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes employment in a restaurant or to cook offices.

127 EAST 34TH ST.—AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; fully competent in every respect; cuts and fits; is a thorough hairdresser; best city reference.

157 WEST 81ST ST.—A GIRL, AGED 15, TO DO light housework and take care of a child.

234 WEST 29TH ST. (SECOND BELL).—A YOUNG lady wishes copying to do at home; private letters written. Miss DREW.

240 EAST 47TH ST.—A GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, TO do light housework and waiting; no objection to take care of children.

241 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework; best city reference.

244 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework or to cook, wash and iron; city or country.

281 ELDRIDGE ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS TRAVELling companion or as nurse and waitress; best reference. Inquire for Mrs. MUELLER.

305 EAST 35TH ST., ONE STAIR HIGH.—A young girl to do light housework or to take care of children; well recommended.

318 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in housework or nursing a baby.

538 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A GIRL TO DO light housework or chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

756 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, who speaks good German and can sew good, is an American family.

946 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years of age, of